THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,777—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... .. .. "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd Nov.
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	3rd Jan.
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	31st ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
ML MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	28th ,,

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the main route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

• The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	21st Nov.
ORIENT .L	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th ,,
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	29th ,,
PEKIN	3929	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 9th December 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 16, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	14th Dec. 89

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	12th Dec.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and caries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, November 16, 1889. Agents.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 24th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 23rd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about 14th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th November 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	Boothby	5,000	25th Nov.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for First-class Passengers. The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage. Fares to Marseilles very moderate. Voyage not expected to exceed 20 days. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles) or to Liverpool by sea all the way.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
S.S. "ARMENIA"	3,395	G. Read	7th Dec.

The above vessel will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first class passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th Nov. 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

PEPSINE WINE

IS MANUFACTURED WITH THE BEST AND PUREST ENGLISH PEPSINE.

THIS is a useful and agreeable Preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine really contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years' standing.

This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

Per bottle, Rs. 3.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL
INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water Potash Water Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water Lemonade Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water Seltzer Water Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

RINKING "CAPS," "HOSE, &c." SUITS.

A LARGE CHOICE OF SUITABLE MATERIALS for Selection. "All New Goods."

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS { **BOMBAY.**

THE DOCTOR'S BAG.

Neat, Black Hide, Chamois lined,
3 POCKETS, Rs. 17-8.
INVALUABLE TO THE INDIAN PRACTITIONER.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE MYSTERIOUS WATCH.

THE DIAL is made of plate glass, perfectly transparent, and no mechanism visible beyond a small wheel, which is obviously inadequate to constitute a Watch. The hands nevertheless travel steadily round in the transparent empty space, and with its silver casing round the plate-glass dial, the whole forms a convenient and a serviceable, as well as a puzzling and "Mysterious" Watch.

Rs. 125 each.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

THE WATERPROOF WATCH.

Dipped into water heated up to 60 per cent., or into petroleum, one of the most penetrating substances, and exposed to the finest dust, the Waterproof Watch has come out uninjured from all these trials. Being water and dust proof, these Watches are particularly useful to residents in India.

Rs. 35.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCHMAKERS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND CONSIGNMENT OF MIRRORS AND MOULDINGS

NOW ON VIEW FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY.

L. HARTMANN & CO.,
10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
AND AT CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

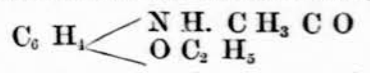
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.



$$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.\ CH_3\ CO \\ O\ C_2\ H_5 \end{cases}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

		Rs
Sterling Silver	Hunting lever capped ¾-plate key-winder	50
Do.	Hunting lever capped double-plate gold balance	75
Do.	Crystal-face lever capped double-plate, gold balance, chain and fusee	85
Do.	Crystal face keyless lever, double-plate, gold balance	110
Do.	Half Hunting lever double-plate, gold balance	126
Do.	Hunting keyless lever, double-plate, compensation balance	130
Do.	Crystal face keyless lever, double-plate, compensation balance	155
Do.	Hunting lever, ¾-plate, compensation balance, brequet hairspring	246

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

Four Star **** Cognac.

CERTIFICATE.

I have carefully analysed a sample of VERY SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, forwarded to me by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., Wine Merchants, London, in labelled bottles with branded corks, and capsuled, and find such to be of excellent strength, thoroughly matured by age, and free from all noxious ingredients. It possesses the full ethereal flavour or bouquet of the best brands, is eminently palatable, and is in all respects of first class quality.

(Sd.) STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

Price per doz. quarts. Rs. 42 8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

		Rs.	as.
Old Tom, 1st quality		25	4
Dry Gin do.		25	4
Old Tom and Dry Gin		20	8
Aromatic Schnapps		21	0
Geneva, case of 12 large flasks		20	8
Rum, Finest Old Jamaica		25	12
,, Pine Apple		23	12
Chartreuse, Green	per bottle	8	8
do. Yellow	,,	7	4
Benedictine	,,	5	12
Maraschino di Zara	,,	5	0
Curaçoa, Orange & White Glass bottles	,,	4	13
Cherry Brandy, Heering's Copenhagen	,,	3	12

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

BORDEAUX, Red.

		Rs.	as.
Chateau Lafite	After Dinner	39	8
Chateau Rauzan		35	8
Chateau Palmer		29	4
Larose	Dinner	26	0
St. Julien		23	0
St. Estephe		17	12
St. Julien, Medoc	Breakfast	13	0
Medoc, Bombay Botld.		13	0

BORDEAUX, White.

	Rs.	as.
Haut Sauternes	28	4
Barsac	22	0
Graves	17	12

BURGUNDY.

		Rs.	as.
Chambertin	Still Red	37	8
Volnay		26	8
Beaune		22	0
Light Chablis (White)		20	12

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 1; Postage, 4 Annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY,

NOW RUNNING DAILY. GREAT SUCCESS. Reduced Prices to enable every one to participate in this health-giving amusement.

Entrance ...	2 Annas
Switchback Railway ...	4 do.

For special days and Bands, see future advertisements.

Books of Tickets to be obtained at the Switchback (12 for Rs. 2-12).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office for one year from the 11th proximo will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 30th instant. Further particulars to be learnt at the Office.

J. K. SPENCE,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay, General Stamp Office, 20th November 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1889.

"No. 4676-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 31st October 1889.

HORSES.
REMOUNTS.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the advertisement of the 1st April 1889, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1890-91, is about 1,030. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter :—

BENGAL.		
Hapur Rearing Depot.		
Young horses, one year old and upwards	380	
Do. six months old and upwards	200	
		—580
Kurnal Rearing Depot.		
Young horses, one year old and upwards	150	
Do. six months old and upwards	200	
		—350
BOMBAY.		
Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.		
Young horses, one year old and upwards		100
Total.......		1,030

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be gvien, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

(Sd.) S. D. GORDON,
for Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable The Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a SHOP and GODOWN upon the ground leased by Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., at Byculla.

The Drawings, Specifications and Estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Gostling & Morris, Architects, and copies of Tenders and Estimates obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

The Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. Phillips & Co., care of the Architects, and no Tender will be received later than SATURDAY, the 30th November at 2 p. m.

Messrs. Phillips & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FILTERS! FILTERS!
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL,
PATENT CARBON BLOCK,
TIN CHARCOAL,
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL,
BOTTLE FILTERS,
POCKET FILTERS,
WATER COOJAS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN accordance with a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee, a MEETING of URGENCY of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m. for the consideration of the following Resolution passed by the Standing Committee on the 20th idem :—

That in view of providing against an almost certain deficiency in the water supply from Vehar during the hot weather of 1892, and a possible deficiency during the hot weather of 1891, the Corporation be recommended to sanction Mr. Tomlinson's scheme for bunding a water supply from Pawai in the valley below the Vehar dams, and of pumping the impounded water into the Vehar storage reservoir and the mains leading therefrom, at a cost of Rs. 4,55,000.

That this estimate is exclusive cost of land, that the land to be submerged will be about 500 acres, which will have to be immediately acquired, and that the question of acquiring the gathering ground may be considered later on.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Offices, 20th November 1889.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1889, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th June, 1889.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1889-90, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજી સન્સની કંપની.
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1889.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th November to 9th December, 1889, both days inclusive.

NEW HEALTH! NEW HEALTH!!

For 3s. 6d.!!!

AN UNRIVALLED REMEDY
FOR ALL PEOPLE.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Strengthens weak Brain.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—An established Nervine Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Effectually banishes Nervousness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Useful to Candidates preparing for Examinations.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Helps Memory and enhances Mental Power.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Gives rest and produces sound Sleep.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Drives away Nightmare.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Cures Dyspepsia and Headache.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Important to Brain-workers.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Revives Physical Strength and Energy.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Removes Female Weakness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Pleasant to Taste and Palate.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Superior to all Tonic Bitters.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—A most desirable Stomach Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Benefits Bones and Muscles.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Valuable to Infirm and Aged.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Removes speedily Nervous Fears.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Renovates Shattered Health.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Adapted for delicate Females and Weakly Persons.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Restores Ruined Constitution.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Suitable Remedy for Hot Climate.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Magic Life-reviving Elixir.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Stands unrivalled in cases of Nervousness and Debility.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—A remedy for Lassitude and Despondency.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Is a boon to Married People.

Per bottle 3s. 6d.

To be had at all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER-SKATING RINK,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
ADMISSION, TUESDAY (People's night),
Annas 8;
ALL OTHER NIGHTS ONE RUPEE.
SKATING FROM 8-30 till 11.

The Rink is also open every morning for practice for Ladies only from 10 to 12 and for Gentlemen only from 7 to 9.

To these special morning sessions ADMISSION IS FREE.

Every Saturday morning Children's Martinee. Children free, others 8 Annas.

On and after
FRIDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,
(until further notice.)
There will be an EXTRA SESSION.
EVERY EVENING FROM 5 TO 7-30,
to which admission will be the same, Re. 1.
On Friday at 6 p. m.
MR. H. A. SIMMONS,
PREMIER SKATER
OF THE WORLD,
will give an exhibition of
ARTISTIC SKATING.
Concert by the Columbia full Band every Evening and Night.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, 3,	MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts." Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c., Lady Manilla"	Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

SALE OF MARINE STORES.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st instant, and following days, a SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of MARINE STORES, including old Stores, Metals, Steam Cutter, Boats, Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Sheaves, Manual Fire-engines, &c., will be held at H. M.'s I. M. Dockyard, at 2 p. m.

JOHN HEXT,
Director o' the Indian Marine.
H. M.'s I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 15th November 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLL MACHINERY

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th November 1889.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Rs. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE..........................	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarence Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE.

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH, RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments..	...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ail ments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR. Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanelly, S. Wales.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SUPERIOR NILGIRI TEA at Re. 1-10 per lb., Fresh Ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. and Superior Java Cigar, No. 1, at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months...............	Rs. 26
Six months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direcltor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co. "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8		1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......	£ 584,400.
REST......	,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months	5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6	per cent.	per annum	for 12	months certain.
	,,	,,	9	,,
4	,,	,,	6	,,
3	,,	,,	3	,,

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	960
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,160
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	267½
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	420
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125xd
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	95xd
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Maufg. Co	400		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 142
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	880
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	225
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 n
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mody & Co	000	1	125	Nil.	35 48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	555
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	410
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	710
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 5	1,180
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	685
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	660
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	515
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	685
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545ex d
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Indian Mfg Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	50	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	20	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld	—	900	1,000	—	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	910
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	892½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	165
Madras United S.	508½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	555
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	125
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,167½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	695
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	395
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
asson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,190
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
wadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	385
tar of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
un Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
ictoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
eeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
enishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	515

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·815
Temperature of the Air .... 75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 67·5
Dew Point .... 63·1
Relative humidity of Air .... ·655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day) .... 83·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) .... 66·8
General Directions of Wind.* .... NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 287
* From midnight to midnight.

THE Emperor of Russia is said to have been both infuriated and terrified by the accident to the Shah's special train, the official report on which disaster was laid before him when he reached St. Petersburg. The embankment along which the train was running simply collapsed, the accident being an exact repetition of the one which befel the Imperial train at Borki last year, and the Emperor is now convinced that all the Russian railways are rotten, so that, in the event of war, there would be a complete failure in the transport arrangements, and if the railways are all wrong, his Majesty justifiably concludes that, probably, he would find his army and navy in a similar condition when the time of trial arrives. The Emperor is in constant dread of assassination, and this state of ever-present fear, added to the hereditary melancholy of the Romanoff family, has so utterly shattered his nerves that for days together he is practically not responsible for his actions. The Emperor smokes incessantly, and not only endeavours to sustain his spirits by copious libations of champagne and brandy, but of late he has taken to drugging himself with chloral. By the way, says *Truth*, the Shah is so thoroughly convinced that the accident to his train was a cunning plot devised for his destruction, that since his return to Teheran he has refused to receive Prince Dolgorouki, the Russian Minister.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Prince of Wales Spinning Company, 2-30 p.m.
Western India Volunteer Athletic Association, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Skating Rink.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 2-20 p.m. to-day.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Dhurampore left Grant Road station on Tuesday night for his territories by the mail train.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEERS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the general committee of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association will be held this evening at the Bombay Volunteer Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. Bridagier-General W. T. Budgen will preside.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE CURRENCY OFFICE.—Haji Tajurdin, who was charged before Mr. Richardson with attempting to defraud the Currency Office by claiming payment for a half note, the other half of which he said had been burnt, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday.

FIRE IN THE VICTORIA DOCK.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, from some unexplained cause, in the hold of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator. The fire was extinguished in less than half an hour by the ship's fire-engine, and the damage was inconsiderable, being confined to a few bales of cotton.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—A woman, named Haleema, was knocked down by a labour-cart on Tuesday last whilst walking along the Jail Road, sustaining injuries to her head. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.—Suckia Bhikoo, a lad of eleven years, was knocked down by a victoria in Medows Street, on Tuesday last, receiving such injuries as neccessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.—Shaik Hoosein Mahomed Ally, a stevedore's labourer, employed on board the s. s. Rockliff on Tuesday, fell into the hold while at work, and sustained severe injuries.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

Overture ....Macon ....Auber.
Polka........Iris (Cornet Solo) ....Farrell.
Selection ....Attila........Verdi.
Valse........Rosee du Matin ....Fahrbach.
Air and Chorus..The Marv'lous work (From the Creation) ....Haydn.
Quadrille ....Arcadia........Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NOTED BURGLAR.—Khoodabux Peroo, an old offender, was yesterday called before Mr. P. Ryan to sign a bond of Rs. 200 and to furnish a surety in a similar sum for his future good behaviour for a period of six months. On the night of the 9th instant he was arrested by the police for loitering about Bapty Road and failing to give sufficient account of himself. The accused is a noted burglar, has no fixed place of abode, and had been imprisoned on various occasions on charges of committing acts of burglary and theft. As he could not furnish the necessary surety the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SILK AND BROADCLOTH.—The difference between silk and broadcloth is considerable, and the railway companies charge more for carrying the former than for the latter. Hyderali Keekabhoy was aware of this fact, and, as he had to convey two boxes containing silk a considerable distance he made a declaration at one of the B. B. and C. I. Railway stations a couple of weeks ago, in which he said they contained broadcloth. The boxes were opened at the destination, and the railway company summoned Keekaboy before Mr. Cooper yesterday, Pleading guilty to the charge, his Worship fined the thoughtful consignor of the silk Rs. 5.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Sessions commenced yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury :—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE BY MARWAREES.

Saroopa Jessa, Punna Senna, and Lalla Walla, Marwarees, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of one Bhewa Hurry on the 12th October last. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the prisoners.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The deceased, Bhewa Hurry, was a carpenter by profession and resided in a house adjoining the compound of the School of Arts. Whether he was a man of temperate habits was a question, and it was also a question whether he was in a state of intoxication on the night of the 12th October last, when he was seen to enter the shop of a Marwaree named Dhunna Bhana, on the Girgaum Road opposite the carriage factory of one Anthony. In the shop were the three accused besides the deceased. The latter entered the shop and sat on a bench, and asked Dhunna for a loan of money, when Dhunna refused to lend him any more money as he had not repaid a former loan. The third accused abused the deceased, and he abused him in return, whereupon the first accused went up and struck the deceased. A quarrel arose, and the result of the quarrel was the infliction upon the deceased of such serious injuries that they terminated fatally. The details of the assault would show it to have been of a very brutal character. The evidence would show that, after the first accused struck the deceased, the latter shifted his position ; and while he was doing so, he was pushed by the second accused, and struck a second time by the first accused. He staggered and fell between the bench and the raised platform of the shop. The third accused raised him up, and as he stood with his back to the street, the first and second accused caught him and threw him out into the street with great violence. His skull was fractured. The accused then dragged the body to one side of the street. A policeman ramosee, who had been watching the assault from Anthony's carriage factory, went up and arrested the accused. These were the material facts of the case. The learned counsel told the jury that the degree of violence with which the deceased was assaulted was a question for the consideration of his lordship, as he would tell the jury ; and that the question for the latter was to say by their verdict whether the accused committed the assault in the manner alleged by the prosecution.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

After the counsel for the prosecution and defence had addressed the court his lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the deceased appeared to have gone to the shop and asked for money, which was refused, and he then abused the Marwarees in very foul language. After requesting him very civilly to leave their premises, and on his not doing so, they ejected him. It was to be borne in mind that, at the time of the occurrence, the deceased was trespassing, and the accused were perfectly justified in ejecting him with such force as was necessary. From the medical evidence it would appear that the man had been drinking, and further that a similar fracture might be caused by a man losing his balance and falling backward as well as being pushed out. It seemed to his lordship extremely improbable that these men did what they did do with the intention of causing death.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the three prisoners were discharged.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.

Manockjee Eduljee, a Municipal inspector, was charged before his lordship and another common jury with a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide, and thereby causing the death of Cushaba Balla. The accused was committed to the Sessions by the Coroner of Bombay. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Before the case was taken in hand, his lordship remarked to Mr. Jardine that, having read the evidence, he thought there was not a tittle of evidence against the accused, and he was prepared to tell the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said that the prisoner was charged on the Coroner's commitment. The accused was an inspector in the municipality ; and at the Coroner's inquest it was stated that the deceased, while engaged in his daily avocations, happened to knock against a certain beam which falling upon him caused his death. The learned counsel had read through the depositions, and there was nothing in them to show that the accused had any knowledge whatever of the likelihood of the beam falling and causing the death, or that he did any thing to cause the death of the deceased. The learned counsel did not therefore intend to lead any evidence.

The judge said he quite agreed with the learned counsel that there was not a tittle of evidence to sustain the charge made against the accused, and it would be a waste of time to call evidence in the case.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The court adjourned till this (Thursday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE HENRY MORGAN.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE BHANJEE RAMJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. This was the man's first insolvency, and the application was granted.

RE HAJEE EBRAHIM ISMAIL.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, who stated that the insolvent was about to settle with his creditors, the latter was granted an interim order.

RE JUMNADAS VUNDRAVANDAS.

Mr. Lang applied for an interim order for the insolvent, now in jail, and the application was granted.

RE CURRUMCHUND CULLIANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Sanjana, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE BECHARDAS KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices upon the creditors. the applicatin was granted.

RE HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent, who had deposited his books with the Official Assignee, was granted leave to amend the schedule, with an extension of his interim order.

RE GOPINATH SADASHIV HATHE.

The insolvent, who was represented by Mr. Dhairyvan, was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE HAJEE AHMED HAJEE ABOO AHMED.

Mr. Lang moved absolute a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. Mr. Anderson opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. Other creditors, who appeared in person, supported Mr. Anderson, on the ground that their claims had not been inserted in the schedule. His lordship thought it was fair to hear the creditors on their affidavits, and the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE JAVERLAL CUNYALAL

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE CALLIDAS MANORDAS.

Mr. Lang moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted by Mr. Justice Bayley some days ago. Mr. Manker opposed the application ; and after some discussion, the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE COORSEY MALSEY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. Mr. G. W. Read, a creditor, opposed the application, on the ground that the insolvent was a man of property, but had done nothing for the last two years and a half. It appeared he had not served a single notice. His lordship said it would be encouraging a very bad practice to show the man any indulgence ; and his petition was dismissed for want of prosecution.

RE PARAKH CHOONILAL *alias* RUNCHORLAL MAGANLAL.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAMCHUNDER SUNDERJEE KIRTIKAR.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE BAPOO *alias* BALLA RAMCHUNDER.

The insolvent, who appeared in person for his discharge, appeared to have obtained the benefit of the Act on several previous occasions. His lordship, therefore adjourned his discharge for a year without protection.

RE HAJEE MAHOMED CASSUM.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted in the matter by Mr. Justice Bayley.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of another creditor, asked that the matter should stand over until Mr. Justice Bayley sat again, as the application was to revoke certain orders made by him. The original petitioning creditors had sold their claim and had disappeared.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the Official Assignee, said he did not ask for an adjournment, but left the matter entirely in the hands of the court.

Mr. Lang said that his client, a partner in the firm of Ludha, Ebrahim and Company, had deposited a sealed packet with the Bank of Bombay as security for certain bills drawn by the insolvent, and it was admitted on all hands that his client had a lien on the title deeds to the extent of Rs. 30,000. That being so, the only question was whether he was not entitled to a further lien to the extent of Rs. 1,15,000. Having had to re-imburse the Bank to that extent, his client was clearly entitled to the lien to the extent of Rs. 30,000 at least.

Mr. Anderson said the question was whether the petitioning creditors having disappeared and sold their rights, and other creditors were not entitled to supplant the original creditors and to be heard by the court. There were certain other liens besides the one claimed by Mr. Lang's client. The affidavits on which Mr. Lang relied had yet to be answered, and they wanted time to do so.

After some further discussion, the matter was adjourned for a week. The further attendance of the Official Assignee by council was, on Mr. Starling's application, dispensed with.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Abdul Cadur Lalmahomed ; Ardasir Sorabjee Daroowalla ; Panchai Raojee Thucker ; Mahomed Ebrahim Dadoomeya ; Mohunjee Doongersay Thucker ; Oosman Moosa ; Rustomjee Hormusjee ; Bamjee Ganpat Tookaram and another ; Govindrao Damodhurjee Damankar ; Kalikapersad Sampersad Lalla ; and Abdul Razak Fakirbux.

IN MEMORIAM.

"GOPINATH, assistant station-master, Nuttall North-Western Railway," thus weeps over an inspector's grave :—

Deep, deep is the loss that events have transpired,
Our lovely Inspector Mr. Neale expired,
Ah ! like him we shall never see
A gentleman well fraught with glee.
And where in the world shall ever we find
An amiable officer so good and kind,
Ah ! in him we have lost a dear ally ;
His death is indeed too melancholy,
His premature death is indeed a shocking blow
To the parents of his precious life, and lo !
Darkest seems the world and gloomy looks the day,
All pleasures are gone and all joys are away.
Ah ! the lotus-like youth so merry and gay,
So sudden has fallen to Death a prey,
Nothing, nothing in the world can this loss repay.
Alack-a-day ! Alack-a-day !
O Death, what beautiful creatures thou sweepest away,
Unknown are thy ways and sudden is thy play.
Weep, Gopinath, now weep enough.
Thy palmy days have come to be rough.
Thy helping officer is no more,
Whose favors unto thee were score in score.
O God, great God, to thee doth pray
Gopinath, a poor statue of clay.
Have mercy on him and pity him show,
Whatever he wants on him bestow.
Mr. Neale's soul to "Heaven" consign.
There peace and glory to him assign."
The departed youth was an innocent one,
No deed of wrong he ever had done.

THE operations of the Anglo-Siamese Commission in the country lying to the south-east of Upper Burma will commence next month, and probable last until the early spring. The question of settling the boundaries of Siam to the north is not likely to cause much trouble, except perphaps on the lower Salween near the Karenni frontier. The Red Karens were accused of having encroached upon Siamese territory, and this point will have to be cleared up. There are valuable forests along the river, and these the ex-Chief Sawlapaw seems to have exploited very freely. As the Commission moves eastward it will pass through country held entirely by Shan tribes, and on arrival at Kiang Tung it may have to decide what the frontier of that State is in relation to Western China. One point of interest will be to learn how far the French have pushed northward in Tonkin, as but little has been heard of their movements there during the past two or three years. It is, however, believed that they have not made much progress owing to the determined hostility of the Black Flags. Their dream of extending their territory right to the borders of Upper Burma can now never be realised, as the Shan States have accepted British protection.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Auchinleck, Col, Ms, R W A, retirement on completion, 5 months, from Bangalore.
Nugent, Major, Ms, RA, from leave, from England.
Hall, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 2-Scotch Rifles, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Yates, Lieut-Col, Bo from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 20.

Walter, Lieut, Bo, 2-Lanc Fuslrs, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Wise, Capt, Bo, PA, from Poona.
Lushington, Capt, Ms, 3rd I H C, on leave, from Hingoli.
Preston, Capt, Bengal, RA, on duty, from Ferozepore.
Lyon, 2nd Lieut, Ms, RA, on sick leave, from Bangalore.
Cripps-Day, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 21st Hussars, on duty from Bangalore.
Maisey, Capt, Bengal, 8th Kings, on medical certificate, from Fyzabad.
Hervey, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 1st Border, on medical certificate, from Sialkote.
Wood, Capt, Bengal, 10th B Lancers, on furlough, from Umballa.
Leckey, Capt, RA, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Crue, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fuslrs, on sick leave, from Kirkee

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Grantham, Lieut, Bo Jacob's Horse on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 19.

Prityman, Col, Bengal, Dist Staff, off leave, to Agra.

NOVEMBER 20.

Hojel, Surgn, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 21.

Baugh, Capt, Ms, 21st M I, to join, to Secunderabad.
Nugent, Major, Ms, R A, to rejoin, to Belgaum en route for Bangalore.

NOVEMBER 23.

Wood, Capt, Bengal, 10th B Lanc, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 21st November, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 23rd instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on the 23rd instant as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School.—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 5-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School.—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

2. The annual meeting of the General Committee of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association will be held at Head-quarters, at 5-30 this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. All recruits are requested to attend at the Riding School this morning at 7 o'clock.—Plain clothes may be worn.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain.
Adjutant. B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, November 21st, 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet at Head-quarters this day (Thursday) and Friday, this week, at 6-30 p.m.

2. The signalling class will meet this week on Thursday and Friday mornings at 7, on the Esplanade, in front of the University Clock Tower.

3. On Saturday, the 23rd instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to the Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress, Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

4. Officers attending the Bombay Volunteers Rifle Corps Mess dinner on Saturday next will wear blue mess uniform.

By Order,
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belggravia s—20 bales cotton, Valabdass Pragjee ; 42 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 60 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales cotton, A Toolsidass ; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 13 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 56 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and and Co ; 11 bales woolen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co ; 45 bales wool, Keeka Khoshal ; 40 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 21 cwts fishmaws, R Fazul.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—100 bales cotton, Jewraj Pureshram ; 220 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 10 bales hides, Esmall Pardinna ; 59½ cwts olibanum, Ramji Lalchund ; 83 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 9 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 17 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 16 bales skins, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 cwts peacock feathers, W Gangja ; 16 cwts moye teeth, E Passianee and Co; 14 bales hides H S Lalljee and Co,

Oceana s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Belgravia s—3,900 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy ; 1,000½ cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 1,999 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 750 cwts copra, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 pots rosa oil, Cawasji Brothers.

Isleworth s—500 cwts horns, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy ; 1,980 cwts groundnuts, and 1,980 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—191 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA

Belgravia s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, and 3,001½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon, and Co ; 2001 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co ; 1,499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3000 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 850 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 800 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 4002 cwts gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 8500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 3 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—500 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—300 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten ; 2 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 459½ cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Rockliff s— 20,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Belgravia s— 250 cwts wet dates, Menahem Messa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s —18 chests opium, Chotalal Bhailal ; 205 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Chotalal Bhailal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges s —25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 62 chests opium and 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, Ganeshdas Krishnajee ; 11 chests opium, Chotalal Bhailal ; 12 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 9½ chests opium, Jewanji Nowrojee ; 57 cwts cloves and 4 cwts ivory, M M Esabhoy ; 5 chests opium, B M Capadia ; 25 bales twist Chotalal Bhailal ; 39 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ;

Khiva s—500 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 375 bales twist, Ebraham Noordeen and Co ; 75 bales twist, B R Mody ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 94 bales twist, Mahamed Esak Ellias ; 53 bales cotton, Abdoola Jossub ; 50 cwts old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 269 cwts sandalwood, A Cassum ; 20 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 3½ cwts peacock-feathers, and 75 cwts kismiss, A Joosub ; 192 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—225 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 78 bales twist, The United Merchants Co ; 50 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Khiva s—75 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 8 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG

Khiva s—75 bales twist, Lyon and Co .

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	30·023	—·032	—·055	W	1	58·1	82·6	53·4	—0·7	32	...	...	...	—0·05
Agra ...	29·968	—·077	—·034	Calm	2	57·3	83·6	48·4	—4·3	49	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	29·954	—·043	—·121	Calm	2	66·1	83·5	56·6	+2·9	84	1	...	...	—0·04
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad ...	29·990	—·032	—·100	Calm	...	50·6	84·0	45·1	—2·7	72	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	29·989	—·036	—·099	N N E	7	60·9	83·6	56·0	—3·9	87	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	30·083	—·028	—·082	Calm	1	47·7	83·7	43·3	—4·5	63	...	...	...	—0·07
Deesa ...	29·996	—·026	—·080	N N E	8	66·7	91·8	52·9	—2·5	24	...	...	...	—0·08
Rajkot ...	29·987	+·004	—·075	N E	4	63·5	87·9	47·9	—8·4	32	...	...	...	—0·35a
Neemuch ...	30·051	—·024	—·063	Calm	1	60·6	82·8	46·4	—6·4	35	...	...	...	—0·10
Indore ...	30·028	—·001	—·072	N N E	3	59·8	79·6	47·2	—4·5	58	...	...	...	—0·17
Saugor ...	30·028	—·020	—·078	S E	6	61·2	79·3	52·8	—2·0	54	...	...	...	—0·28
Jubbulpore ...	29·983	—·020	—·118	N	4	65·4	78·9	58·3	+7·6	75	1	...	...	—0·26b
Hoshangabad...	29·990	—·017	—·120	Calm	5	61·4	82·3	56·8	+2·1	66	...	...	...	—0·16
Khandva ...	29·983	—·047	—·088	N E	5	64·3	83·2	51·1	—1·8	53	...	...	...	—0·26
Raipur ...	29·823	—·048	—·207	N N E	16	71·6	79·5	69·6	+11·6	72	9	...	...	—0·48c
Nagpur ...	29·897	—·024	—·152	N	8	70·2	83·7	64·7	+7·1	67	3	...	...	—0·50a
Amraoti ...	29·916	—·053	—·136	E N E	9	69·3	79·2	60·4	+2·0	59	2	...	...	—0·40a
Akola ...	29·947	—·029	—·125	Calm	6	65·3	85·0	55·0	+1·0	63	...	...	...	—0·56
Surat ...	29·964	—·075	—·065	N N E	F	65·0	88·1	54·0	—6·2	67	...	...	...	—0·18a
Malegaon ...	29·890	—·017	—·100	W S W	6	65·9	83·4	49·5	—4·3	38	...	...	...	—0·55d
Bombay ...	30·930	+·006	—·077	E	12	71·0	83·1	67·8	—4·1	79	...	...	...	—0·58d
Poona ...	29·996	—·003	—·081	Calm	7	62·2	84·5	50·5	—6·2	62	...	...	...	—0·92d
Sholapur ...	29·921	—·022	—·103	N W	9	70·2	84·2	62·6	+2·0	57	7	...	...	—0·79a
Ratnagiri ...	29·904	+·012	—·064	Calm	3	73·8	89·9	62·4	—5·5	57	...	...	...	—0·44a
Belgaum ...	29·924	—·002	—·088	N	4	65·9	80·6	53·4	—6·1	55	1	...	...	—1·79d
Goa ...	29·900	+·012	...	E	4	75·0	82·0	73·0	...	95	...	...	...	...d
Karwar ...	29·898	+·022	—·072	N E	3	67·0	87·8	63·5	—4·0	83	...	...	...	—2·62d
Mangalore ...	29·925	+·065	—·039	E	3	74·9	87·8	68·9	—2·7	77	...	...	0·02	—3·03e
Calicut ...	29·920	+·069	—·039	N N E	9	76·6	87·8	71·6	...	76	4	...	1·70	—3·08a
Cochin ...	29·909	+·031	—·044	Calm	M	77·4	86·8	73·6	—9·4	80	10	...	6·50	+0·60a
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	29·771	+·036	—·215	W N W	5	75·8	84·5	72·1	+2·3	82	4	..	2·28	—3·33f
Bellary ...	29·897	—·025	—·105	N W	7	74·0	83·4	68·8	+3·7	62	7	...	0·21	—1·45
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	29·837	+·043	+·158	N W	8	77·7	88·2	71·1	—0·4	71	...	...	4·71	—7·48
Coimbatore ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	29·844	+·027	—·108	W N W	5	79·9	88·5	75·7	+2·5	71	3	...	4·46	—8·24a
Colombo ...	29·895	+·019	—·060	W	15	84·5	84·5	78·5	...	70	5	0·14	10·42	+0·34a

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Gale of wind. *c* Dark gloomy weather. *d* Fine clear weather. *e* Sea slight. *f* Threatening weather.

SUMMARY.—The barometric depression which was noticed in yesterday's report in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam appears to have moved, as anticipated, further northwards, and its centre to-day lies to the south-eastwards of Raipur and probably in the neighbourhood of Jeypore (Circars). The gradients in the neighbourhood of the depression are very steep and winds are very strong around it. The further northward progress of the storm has caused a moderate to brisk rise of pressure in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and also at the more southerly stations on the west coast in the Bombay Presidency. In the remaining districts there has been a moderate to rapid fall. Readings range below the normal all over the country, and the greatest deficiency is still observable on the Coromandel Coast and at stations in Berar and the Central Provinces. Calm is reported from many places in Sind, Rajputana and the North-West Provinces, and also at some few stations in other parts of the country. The winds are westerly in Ceylon and the Punjab, but generally north-westerly in the Madras Presidency, and also at inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. In all the remaining districts, however, north-north-easterly to south-easterly winds are predominant. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been average or a little above the average at most stations except those in the Punjab, North-Weet Provinces, Sind and Rajputana. Jubulpore and Hoshangabad report a gale of wind, and strong winds were blowing in Ceylon, Berar and at several stations in the Central Provinces more particularly at Amraoti, Nagpur, Colombo and Raipur. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° above the average at Madras and Negapatam, but in other districts the variations either way appear to be moderate. The highest maximum comperature exceeding 90° was recorded at Deesa (92°) ; elsewhere the readings varied from 77° to 90°. The night temperature is exceedingly high in Berar and the Central Provinces, and slightly so in the Madras Presidency, and locally at Sholapur and Allahabad. In other districts it continues to be below the average. The changes in the mean temperature of the day are very marked in Berar and the Central Provinces. Humidity appears to have increased at several stations in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, and also locally at Raipur, Indore and Bellary. Skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in Berar, the Central Provinces and also locally at Sholapur, Belgaum and Allahabad. Rain has fallen at only one station, viz., Colombo, but there appears to have been no rain anywhere else. Pressure is nearly uniform in Gujarat Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana, and hence weather is settled and fine in those provinces. The steep gradients which prevailed yesterday in the neighbourhood of Bombay and Ratnagiri have now almost disappeared and the weather southwards of Ratnagiri is more settled to-day. In Ceylon the winds are squally and the baric gradients between the coast and the inland stations on the Coromandel Coast are somewhat less steep than they were yesterday. In the Central Provinces, however, between Raipur and Saugor, they are very steep, and as the temperature is very high there, it is very probable that the centre of the storm will moved into those provinces,

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE sailing ship Valiant, 1,581 tons, Captain F Douglas, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

H M's TURRET-SHIP, ABYSSINIA, left the Government Docks yesterday morning, and I M S Lawrence will enter the Dock to-day for ordinary repairs.

H M's FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, Commander, The Hon. Curzon Hawe, sails to-morrow the 22nd inst, for Calcutta, calling at Colombo with Admiral Fremantle on board.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 275 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Dunedin, 1,417 tons, Captain R Wigzell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff, with 2,430 tons of coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Murray..	1372	Warfolk	B	F Muir & Co
,, Rockliff	1197	Denovan.....	F	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Indrani	2337	Burkill.......	K	K Nixon & Co
,, Islesworth..	1715	Garson.......	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Belgravia..	3375	Boothby	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
,, Ganges	2110	Alderton.....	5	P & O S N Co
,, Khiva	1452	Crew.......	6	P & O S N Co
,, Imperator ..	2441	Bechtinger..	7	A-H Lloyds & Co
,, Niagara	1974	McConochie	12	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Dunedin (s)	Wigzell	Cardiff, Oct 22.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi.
	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmugoa.
	Peshwa (s)......	Wright	Calcutta.
	Algoma (s)......	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jeddah, &c.
	Java (s)	Magenis	Karachi.

The ship Valiant, Capt. Douglas, cleared yesterday for Calcutta.

The steamer Hindoo entered for loading yesterday for Catch Mandvi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
15	Primrose Hill sp..	Wilson......	Rio Janeiro, July 22.
	I. M. S. Clive	Shopland ..	Rangoon, Nov 12.
	Manora s	Sharp	London, Oct 10.
16	Niemen s	Bonis	Colombo, Nov 10.
	C. Empire sp	Duncan	Monte Video, Sept 10.
	Sierra Estrella sp.	McMaster ...	Simons Bay, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 15—Steamer Euphrates.
Nov 16—Steamer Nurjahan.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For Judgment.

273-89—Payne G and S—Foolbai and another vs Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and L S F and N.

For consent decree.

318-83—Tyabji and D Joosub Haji Moosa vs Haji Oosman Joosub and others—Macfarlane E and H postponed Long causes.

94-89—Macfarlane E and H—John Macfarlane and others vs Dewji Ramji and others—Burder and B.

190-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ananta Balcristna Paye vs Lukhumsey Den—Payne, G and S.

547-88—In person—paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs Vellji Hurrichund—In person.

196-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Heerji Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framji and others—In person.

253-89—Hore, C and B—Goculbhai Dowlutram vs Dayabhai Amirchund and others—Craigue, L and O.

Defended new Long causes.

464-89—Roughton and B—Maneck Sunder Patall and others vs The Honble F—L Latham—Little S F and N.

465-89—Wadia and G—Jamnadas Chuturbhoy and others vs Heerji Bhowanji and others—Takurdas D and C.

469-89—Chitnis M and M—Dewji Assu vs Haji Abdool Hoosen bin Haji Jamed—Craige L and O.

472-89—Jefferson B D and K—Liladhor Javerchend vs Jetha Ruttonsy and another—Payne G and S.

481-89—Little S F and N—A Beyts and another vs Kessowjee Kullanji—Burder and B.

Postponed Long causes.

221-89—Ardesir H and D—Roopsing Mathooradas vs Nurrotam Gordhindas—Payne G and S.

236-89—Ardesir H and D—Roopsing Mathooradas vs Gordhundas Khimji and another—Payne G and S.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—100 kegs sulphate of copper, Ramji Jewraj.

FROM GLASGOW.

Niagara s—145 cases Pale Ale and 30 cases porter, F Fischer and Co.

Belgravia s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oceana s—7 cases wine, The Yacht Club.

Thames s—3 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co ; 4 cases stationery &c., Phillips and Co ; 15 cases cheese, D Abdoolhoosen.

Atrato s—56 packages provisions &c., Phillips and Co ; 6 cases envelopes, A K A Hoosen ; 7 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co ; 7 cases book-binding cloth and 9 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood.

Imperator s—57 bales printing and brown papers, K Lookmanji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—17 cases beer, Bull Bevan and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Belgravia s—13 cases ice-cream freezers, H Ballantine and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Badsworth s—11,000 cases kerosine oil, Volkart Brothers ; 10,000 cases kerosine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

I HEARD a funny story the other day, says *Truth*. It was about Mr. Froude, who, when he was on his voyage to Australia, objected to the reading on Sundays of the collects for the Royal family and for the Bishops and clergy, and whenever he got hold of one of the ship's prayer-books he covered these two collects with pencil strokes. This curious episode is not recorded by Mr. Froude in "Oceana."

CAMP AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES complete Illustrated List on application.—PHILLIPS and Co Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COME and SEE a choice selection of Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, and Dress Materials. All new and fashionable.—P. LUCKMIDASS & Co, No. 25, Esplanade Cross Road.

CHRISTMAS CARDS! Our patrons are requested to visit our shop and inspect our new Stock of Xmas Cards from one pice each. WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN TOYS, Jointed and dressed Dolls, useful and instructive Novelties, suitable for young and old as Presents, at cheapest Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER wants employment. Daily, Monthly or Contract work undertaken. Apply to C. H., care of this paper.

A PROOF READER WANTED.—Permanent work, Rs. 30 per month. Apply TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), at the Salvation Army Press, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED a competent and an experienced MILL MANAGER. Must have efficient knowledge of Carding and Spinning (Ring and Mule), and of general management. Handsome salary and other inducements. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Agents of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED, a CLERK who could write neat hand and is well up in Arithmetic. Apply "A. B.," care of this office.

WANTED, a competent and experienced European MILL MANAGER having a thorough practical knowledge of Carding, Spinning, Weaving and Engine Departments. Apply to A. B. C., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.—"The HERMITAGE" TO LET. A commodious and well-furnished HOUSE, having seven bed-rooms, besides a drawing-room and a dining hall, with a beautiful large garden. Apply RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

FRESH GROUND MOKHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35, without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

CHAMBER and PIANO CANDLESTICKS, plain electroplated, with glass bell shades, from Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-poled, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, the BUNGALOW called "THE BYKE." Area of compound 6 acres 37 gunthas. For particulars apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIMEPIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7, JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co, Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 cases green Aniline colour.
1 „ coloured woolen cloth.
1 „ white flannel.
1 „ coloured cotton tweed.
3 cases coloured velvet.
2 bales grey mulls.
3 „ grey shirtings.
1 case white mulls.
On account of the concern.—
1 case lamp and gas shades.
1 artificial horizon.
1 galvanic battery, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TANTANPOORA.

Under instructions from Sonee Ramjee Mulji, the transferee of the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 11th day of November, 1887, and 17th day of January, 1888, made between Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part and Mr. Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy of the other part, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st November, at 4 p.m., at the premises, the following property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey.—

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandaree land or ground, the first piece of land containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on northern side, adjoining a gulley, containing 22 2-9 square yards, aggregating 287 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri, Tantanpoora, or Bengalpoora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora Omercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2954, and street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim, partly by the house of Babajee Kesowjee, on the south by the house of Hassumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri, Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahimasagur and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey and others.

The said sale will be subject to the prior mortgage claim of Khoja Ladhabhoy Ebrahim for Rs. 7,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively, with interest under three several indentures, dated 19th March, 18th June, and 25th August, 1887, respectively, and made between the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part, and the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

IN addition to the advance of 1-16d. in Silver, which we reported last evening on the strength of private advices, a further rise to the same extent took place in London yesterday, bringing up the price to 43 13-16d. per oz., which is now quoted by Reuter. Rupee Securities remained at £68⅞ for Fours, and £71 for 4½ per cents; and Indian sterling loan was unchanged, at 106⅞. The quotation for Consols comes again, at 97⅛; and money seems to have become rather dearer in the open market, the rate of discount on short London Bills having been advanced ⅛, say to 4⅛ per cent, that in Indian Bank Paper, however, being unchanged at 3⅞ per cent. About £150 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. A lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta was placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4 27-32d. French Rentes in Paris remained at 87⅞; Exchange in London was slightly higher, at fcs. 25 25.

Braziers' Copper is quoted at £1 higher, at £56 per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff was 6d. per ton lower, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

Reuter gives no further news regarding the Wheat and Seed markets, which may, therefore, be taken as unchanged. The word conveying the tone of the Liverpool Cotton market generally has been mutilated in transmission; but the day's business had been on a small scale, the total Sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats, and these were quiet but steady at closing. Spot prices were unaltered all round; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for this month's deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all other positions. The day's Imports were very heavy at 74,000 bales. The Manchester market remained firm at previous prices.

February Futures receded 5 points in New York yesterday; but the spot rate remained at 10¼ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 66,000 bales, and the total since the 1st September now compares as follows with that of the preceding years for the same time:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	66,000	59,000	30,000
Three days' do ...	160,000	149,000	133,000
Since 1st September ...	2,664,000	2,226,000	2,751,000

Business in the staple here remains on about the previous level, to-day's transactions, which have again been restricted to purchases of ready stuff, in the continued absence of forward demand, having aggregated less than 1,000 bales. These have consisted, for the most part of new Bengals, at Rs. 179-192; and Julgaum, at Rs. 210-11; with a little new Akola and Khangaum, at Rs. 218, and Rs. 218½, respectively; and small parcels of old Dharwar, at Rs. 193; and Wadwan, at Rs. 192 per candy. The feeling, however, is still steady, and quotations show no change.

WHEAT.—There has been more enquiry from exporters for Pessy and Delhi to-day, and dealers have raised their prices for these descriptions 1 to 2 annas per cwt. at which the market is steady. Business has been on only a moderate scale, however, and other kinds are unaltered. We quote:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent........	4-9-0	to	4-9-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent........	4-8-0	to	4-8-6	„
No 1 Club Delhi....................	4-5-6			„
Red Delhi	3-15-0			„

SEEDS.—This market has quite toned down, and only a small business has been transacted to-day in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but prices are unchanged for all description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..	2,284	bales.
Wheat..	7,831	cwt.
Linseed	2,892	„
Rapeseed	2,540	„
Gingelly	4,620	„
Ground Nuts	4,096	„
Castor Seed	1,078	„

FREIGHTS are steady, and there has been more demand for room for Wheat for November-December shipment to the United Kingdom, and a slight advance (say 3d. to 6d. per ton) has been obtainable on yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE has responded to the further advance in Silver, and has been firm all day with a small business passing. Some Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for January-February delivery; and Bank Demand has been done at 1s. 4 25-32d. for the mail, and Telegraphic at 1s. 4⅞d. for December transfer; a transaction in the latter medium of remittance for January-February transfer is also reported at 1s. 4 13-16d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·79.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With Calcutta at 98⅝ for Fours for cash, this market was quiet at the same rate in the morning, with the next account at 98½, and the 5th January at 98⅝, buyers. In the after part of the day, however, 98 9-16 became the cash price, while the 5th January account was quoted at 98½, the rate in the intermediate position being unaltered 102⅝, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been little further movement in this market to-day, and the few alterations which we make in our list this evening in quotations of Spinning Mill shares are as often in favour of sellers as the reverse. Indian Fire shares are Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 1,000 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

Mail steamer Malwa from China and Massilia from Australia arrived.

The H. M. S. Calliope from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed (mutilated). Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „	64
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes..................	87⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper......................	68⅞
4½ per cent. „	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..................	106⅞
Bar Silver	43 13-16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 2-20 p.m. to-day Thursday.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 20.—Barometer has risen further over Ceylon and south of the Peninsula, but fallen in northern and Central India. The greatest fall is in the west and south-west of Bengal and Orissa. The cyclonic storm, recently noticed, still lies off the Coast and between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore the storm is considerable in intensity; and a severe easterly gale has prevailed in the Circars Coast and strong squally cyclonic winds around the Bay and in the Central Provinces, elsewhere there is a little change. The mean temperature is about normal, heavy rain has fallen in Ganjam, Orissa, and rather heavy rain in head of the Bay.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 19.	
10 p.m.	74·7
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.	
6 a.m.	68·9
1 a.m.	74·8
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WHEELER—At Mazagon, Oliver Wheeler, of the P. & O. Co.'s Service, second son of the late John Wheeler, Esq., Merchant, Madras, aged 6 years, 1 month and 5 days. deeply regretted.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEASE—November 11, at Hazaribagh, the wife of P Paget Dease, of a daughter.

JAMESON—November 12, at Chitlapore Tea Estate, the wife of C E Jameson, of a son.

LAWRIE—November 13 at Agra, the wife of G F Welling Lawrie, of a son.

McCARTHY—November 13, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain G A McCarthy, 39th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

NORMAN—November 10, at Edwardesabad, the wife of W W Norman, Esq., 2nd P Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LESLIE—CHANDLER—November 7, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev James Lillie, M A, Surgn J T W Leslie, M B, I M S, to Eleanor, daughter of the late E C Chandler, Esq

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

THERE seems to have been some danger that Bombay might drink the Vehar Lake dry, and bring about a water-famine before the Tansa supply can be made available. The Tansa Works cannot be finished before 1892, and the prospects for 1890 and 1891 in so far as they depend on Vehar and Tulsi are very disquieting. The average rain-fall for the last seven years has been higher than that of the previous seven, but that very circumstance must suggest the possibility, not to say the probability, that we may have before us a cycle of deficient rain-fall. Apart from this general consideration it is certain that the quantity of water drawn off during the twelve months from Vehar largely exceeds the quantity of water which flows into the lake during the four months of the monsoon, even when the monsoon is above the average. This has been especially the case this year; Bombay has drawn off from the Lake a quantity of water much in excess of the supply yielded by the rain-fall. A similar drawing on the reserve during 1890 would infallibly lead to a deficiency in the hot weather of 1891 even with a maximum rain-fall. And if there be next year or in 1891 a minimum rain-fall there would be a water famine in the hot season of 1892. A certificate of urgency signed by Mr. Ollivant brought the question of measures to make good the anticipated deficiency before the Standing Committee yesterday. Mr. Tomlinson's scheme for the immediate construction of a subsidiary lake at Pawai, from which to replenish by pumping the Vehar Lake while sending part of the water obtained into the main for direct transmission by gravitation to Bombay was considered and approved. On a requisition signed by four members of the Committee the President has convened an urgent meeting of the Corporation for Monday next to consider the proposal, and if necessary vote the necessary funds for carrying out the works without delay. The situation is this; the Vehar Lake now gives eleven million gallons daily, which is nine hundred millions in excess of the quantity of water supplied by the monsoon. Tulsi yields four and three-quarters gallons daily, and this supply may be regarded as safe. But a curtailment of three million gallons daily from deficiency of the Vehar supply would be disastrous, and while a maximum rain-fall—which cannot be counted on—would fill the lakes, a minimum rain-fall would cause a water-famine. If all goes well the Vehar works will be completed in March 1892. Several schemes for giving security against such a calamity as a water-famine have been considered. The Kenhari Valley project would cost seventeen lakhs and take three years to carry out; the Ewar works would take as long, and would cost twenty-five lakhs. The Pawai Valley scheme has the merit of being adequate to the emergency, and of being the most economical in time and money. The raising of a dam on the south of Pawai will give a lake of five hundred acres with a gathering ground of seventeen hundred acres. The cost will be four and a half lakhs, and the works will be complete in 1891. The yield will be four million gallons daily, or if pumped at once into the Vehar Lake so as to diminish the area of evaporation, the supply will be equivalent to eight million gallons of water per diem. The proposed dam will cost about a lakh, the engines and pumps and new mains, with contingencies, will bring the total to the sum mentioned. The Pawai Lake and its pumps will render the Vehar hereafter independent of the vicissitudes of the seasons—if that be indeed a matter of much moment when the Tansa supply becomes available. But it is well to have two strings to the bow. The moderate outlay of four lakhs will guarantee Bombay against the risk of water-famine in the immediate future.

THE commercial relations between England and India appropriately formed the theme of the greater part of Lord Dufferin's speech at the banquet that was given in his honour last month by the London Chamber of Commerce. But at least two speakers missed the opportunity which the banquet gave them for acknowledging the exceptional services which Lord Dufferin had rendered to the Empire by his vigorous and determined persecution of the work of strengthening the defences of India. Sir M. E. Grant Duff had nothing but eloquent commonplace to offer in proposing the military toast, while Lord Napier of Magdala, who responded to it, gave quite insufficient prominence to the service which our late Viceroy did in making the frontiers of India secure against all comers. If Lord Dufferin had no other claims upon the confidence of the nation he earned its gratitude by bringing its defences on the coast and on the land frontier into a condition which will go far to enable us to await without misgiving whatever attack may be made upon them. The condition of the Bombay defences has been enormously improved during the past five years, and if on the Quetta side the frontier is practically impregnable we owe it to Lord Dufferin's persistent representation of the needs of the country to the Home Government. India has had to pay dearly for it no doubt, but we have paid as we have gone on, and while at least ten millions sterling were laid out during Lord Dufferin's administration upon coast batteries, frontier fortifications, and non-remunerative railways and military roads, the outlay has been incurred without adding to our debt. It would have been well if more prominence had been given to this by the two eminent Anglo-Indians who sang the praises of the army in Lord Dufferin's hearing. Lord Napier of Magdala, however, did good service in giving an estimate of the army in India which sufficiently answers some not very encouraging criticisms that have gained currency of late. The venerable commander who "planted the standard of England upon the mountains of Rasselas" knows what he is talking about when he speaks on this subject, and Sir Charles Dilke should take note of his assurance that not many who were present could realise what a magnificent native army we have for the defence of India," and that "the noble Rajput, the Pathan, the steadfast Sikh, and the fiery mountaineer the Goorkha, supply admirable infantry and light cavalry, unsurpassed for Asiatic warfare." Lord Dufferin's administration has been marked by a substantial addition to the strength of both the British and the Native armies, the necessity of which has been eagerly criticised by those who have felt compelled to dwell upon the financial side of an energetic frontier policy. But those who have doubted whether, with the strengthening of the defences and the increased mobility which has been given to our forces by the extension of the frontier railway system, a numerical increase of the army was necessary, will recognize that Lord Dufferin was at the same time very careful to make use of the material that lay to his hand. The introduction of a system of reserves in the native army was a feature in the late Viceroy's military policy which may be worth much, and which will probably cost little. From his presence in India also date the important measures by which the Native States which have efficient fighting material at their disposal will co-operate for the defence of the Empire. This and much more might have been dwelt upon when a former Commander-in-Chief in India responded for the army at a banquet given in honour of the Marquis of Dufferin.

With the exception of a somewhat lengthy digression in justification of recent policy in regard to Cashmere, Lord Dufferin's speech was confined to a demonstration of the importance of the commercial relations between India and Great Britain. The demonstration was appropriate, and it conveyed an implied rebuke of the complacent ignorance which nearly all Englishmen show in regard to India. The country of which so many Englishmen know so little is after all with only one exception the country with which England has a larger trade than with any other in the world. Much that Lord Dufferin said under this head may read like the commonplaces of the "Statistical Abstract." But then it is an unfortunate fact that even commonplaces in regard to India are very inadequately known in England, and Lord Dufferin perhaps did good service by bringing them under the notice of the public at home. There is moreover an inference of great importance to be drawn from these somewhat familiar castings up of the buying and selling account between England and India. If India is so important to England for purposes of trade she offers not less important opportunities for investment. Lord Dufferin recommends Indian railway enterprise to those who wish to place their capital profitably. "Unassisted private enterprise," he says, "should step in to supplement and perfect the artificial exertions of the Government." The artificial exertions of the Government, when checked and controlled by the India Office, are, as we have learnt by recent experience, of a disappointingly passive kind. Besides this the Government of India have at all events for a time abandoned the principle of leaving railway enterprise to guaranteed private companies. Whether they are right or wrong in this will depend upon the extent to which capitalists at home will be willing to perform the function assigned to them in the new policy of Government. One reason perhaps for the reluctance of English capitalists to venture in the Indian field is that no one who is able to speak with authority has yet enlightened public opinion in regard to the promising nature of such undertakings. Railway extension as a thing to be done by the Government or with a Government guarantee is a favourite theme with Chambers of Commerce at home. Mr. Holt Hallet, for example, finds a ready audience in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce when he advocates the laying down of railways to Bangkok and the Yunnan frontier. But discussions on such promising themes usually end in recommendations to the Government of India to carry out a project which is sure to pay, but which enterprising capitalists at home oddly enough never think of carrying out with their own money. And yet English capital is not so shy of foreign investment. English gold is just now being scattered broadcast in more or less wild investments in South Africa. What the Stock Exchange with grim humour calls the "Kaffir Circus" is crowded with performers who play before numerous audiences and apparently enjoy large takings. The rage just now is for what are called exploration companies in South Africa—ventures which undoubtedly appeal to the imagination, but which, for the most part, will bring very little to the pocket. It is not a little mortifying to think that while financial considerations block the way to the construction of so promising an undertaking as the Godhra-Rutlam extension, the capital should have been raised for no fewer than forty experiments of this kind within the last four years. Money is forthcoming readily enough for schemes that to sober minds belong rather to the region of romance than to that of finance. Will no one who can speak to the capitalist class in England with as much authority as Lord Dufferin point out that India, all things considered, offers more security to the investor than the Transvaal, that there is something in having one's money placed in territory governed by the Crown, and that there are parts of India in which railway extension would offer a better return for their money than speculative exploration under the flag of the South African Republic.

The day after Lord Dufferin had reminded the London Chamber of Commerce of the importance of the trade between England and India, a well-known Manchester citizen, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, was discussing with his neighbours in Lancashire an aspect of the same question which is of peculiar interest to India. Sir William Houldsworth is a prominent bi-metallist; and he has often stated the case for bi-metallism with much ability. But like Mr. Chaplin he forgets that there is a way of stating the case which brings it under Mr. Gladstone's condemnation as a protective idea. Sir William gave a suspicious prominence to the fact that the English spinner's place is being taken by the Bombay spinner, who is able to undersell him in the Indian and China markets, because as all transactions in and between these countries are on a silver basis he loses nothing in exchange. We pointed out long ago that Lancashire bi-metallists, in making so much of this, and Mr. Chaplin, in complaining of the supposed bounty on Indian wheat exports resulting from low exchange, were giving themselves over into the hands of their accusers, who were sure to stigmatize the movement as one for protection against the competition of the Indian wheat-grower and the Indian cotton-spinner. They have since drawn Mr. Gladstone into the field against them, and for this they have only themselves to thank. It is perhaps a necessity of the case that much of the arguments employed are of an *à priori* kind. But there was no need to deal in that way with the question whether a fall in exchange carries with it a corresponding fall in the exports to India, for there is an abundance of evidence on the point, and it so happens that the facts have not during the last three years borne out the *á priori* argument. Imports into India have not been checked in anything like the degree that Sir William Houldsworth would have us believe, nor have our exports been stimulated by every fall in exchange. The truth is that while the bi-metallists have an excellent case, they are not as successful as they might be in their tactics. The time will come when people will realize the enormous disadvantage of the external trade of the country being subject to fluctuations which do not arise out of changes in commodities themselves, but out of changes in the distribution of one of the metals by which values are expressed. While one-half of the world uses a comparatively stable metal for its currency, and the other half uses a metal as unstable as mercury, and no attempt is made to establish relations of stability between them, the mechanism of international trade will be out of order, and trade itself must suffer in many ways. But when stability is asked for as a means of enabling Lancashire to hold her own against India, which has itself suffered severely enough by recent changes in the relations of the two metals, a good cause is endangered, and the inconveniences of the situation are likely to be prolonged.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR having very graciously accepted the invitation of the Municipality to spend some days in Bombay on his return journey, the measures contemplated have been promptly taken in hand to organise a fête suitable to the occasion in the Victoria Gardens. Advantage will be taken of the opportunity to give an impetus to the schemes already drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner for the reorganisation and improvement of the Gardens. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has expressed his warm approval of this intention, and has consented to be a patron of the fête. A flower and botanical show will be organised, and the new arrangements for the better housing and displaying of the zoological collection will be pushed on at once. The museum will be availed of for the exhibition of collections of the products and manufactures of the Presidency. A horse, cattle, poultry, and dog show are included in the programme. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sergeant, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Birdwood, and other gentlemen of position, will take an active part in the organization of the fête. General Budgen has kindly undertaken to supervise the horse show. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will be chairman of the Lighting and Decorations Committee. A provisional list of the gentlemen who have consented to serve on the Committee is given in another column and a complete list will be published in a day or two. A Central Committee composed of the President and ex-Presidents of the Corporation has been formed around which the special Committees will group. Mr. Ollivant has asked the Government for support and countenance in the scheme, which is mainly of his devising. His Excellency the Governor has written cordially approving of the proposal as a whole, and promising support. The Princes and Chiefs of Western India will, with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and H. E. Lord Reay, give the fête the prestige of their patronage and the advantage of their co-operation.

THE Honourable A. R. Scoble paid a visit to the Small Cause Court on Tuesday, and took a seat in the Chief Judge's court for a short time.

ABOUT 1,000 rank and file of the 1st Battalion of the 4th Bombay Rifles, headed by their band, marched out to Santa Cruz yesterday, from Bombya, where it is understood they will remain for some considerable time.

AN article by Bishop J. F. Hurst, which recently appeared in the *Century Magazine*, on the Temperance question in India, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, with an introduction by the Rev. Gelson Gregson. The article gives a clear and intelligible account of the mysteries of Abkari, and will add usefully to the information of the public upon a question that is not very widely understood.

LOOKING to the lessons taught by last season's cricket in England, says *Hayes' Sporting News*, I think it may be said that the reign of the amateur is, for the present at all events, over. On several occasions the Gentlemen suffered defeat at the hands of the Players. The triumph of the Gentlemen in the past has generally been due to the prowess of one or two brilliant cricketers rather than to all-round excellence. Messrs W. G. Grace, A. G. Steel, and W. W. Read have, I fear, passe their zenith. It is true that Dr. Grace still remain the greatest batsman of his own or any other age Yet it is apparent that his eye has lost somethin of its quickness, his hand something of its strengt and he can no longer wrest victory single-hand from his opponents.

TYPHOID has wrought such fatal havoc in Ind of late years, especially among young Engl officers, that any investigations which promise throw light on its origin are of interest and im portance. According to the Paris correspondent of a London journal, a French physician, Dr. Dornil, has been making a special study of the subject, and one of his conclusions is that ice is a common medium in the transmission of typhoid infection. Remembering the quantities of ice consumed in this country during the greater part of the year, the danger, if Dr. Dornil's hypothesis be correct, would seem to be considerable. It does not strike one in the light of a discovery to say that ice obtained from bad water is as dangerous as the water itself, but it is certain we often take ice without question where we would be chary about water.

THE Statutory Civil Service has been generally pronounced to have been a failure, observes our Allahabad contemporary, but little is said about the actual ability of those who have been passed into its ranks. That all are not equal to the duties which they have to discharge will be apparent from the following story, for the truth of which we can vouch. A statutory civilian of several years standing in these provinces, having to decide whether a witness who had sworn falsely as to one matter could be believed as to another, thus lucidly expressed himself in the course of his judgment:—"Unluckily this sort of policy is believing part of the statement of a witness, cannot be help in a country where men of the type of the witnesses in this case are wont so to speak." This, it must be presumed, is statutory English of the most advanced type.

SOME useful work was done in Burma last year in the analysis of districts with reference to security against famine. Estimates have been made of the amount of rice and other food-grains produced in each township, the season at which a failure of food-supplies may be expected to occur is set down, the routes by which relief supplies could be brought are noted, and the population of the township is esimated along with the qroportion employed in the cultivation of food-grains. There is little fear of famines in either Upper or Lower Burma such as unfortunately occur in some parts of India; but there may occasionally be a local scarcity, and in that case such an analysis as has now been completed would be of the greatest assistance to the District Officer both in appreciating the extent of the evil and devising measures for its removal.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW REPUBLIC IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Quietude has been restored in Brazil, and the rate of exchange here has consequently regained its normal level.

The Provisional Government has decreed that the Provinces should be federated so as to form an United States of Brazil. Each, however, is to be autonomous, sending delegates to a Congress shortly to be convened.

Dom Pedro's destination is Lisbon.

EXPECTED REPUBLICAN AGITATION IN SPAIN.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

Senhor Castelar, leader of the Republican party in Spain, suddenly left here on Monday for Madrid, where a fresh Republican agitation is now anticipated.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A JUDGE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A man named Arnemann, at Nottingham, dissatisfied with the finding of Mr. Bristowe, County Court Judge, in a case in which he was one of the parties, shot him in the back.

It is feared the results will prove fatal. The culprit has been arrested.

THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

The Chamber rejected the revision proposed by the Boulangists yesterday, and passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Ministry.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Last night's *Gazette* notifies the promotion to the General List of Colonels Borton, Wingfield, and Sir Henry Bates, posting them to the colonelcies of the Norfolk, East Yorkshire, and South Lancashire Regiments respectively.

Colonel George Wolseley is gazetted a Brigadier General, second-class, in India.

General Sir Edward Bradford, now in India with Prince Albert Victor of Wales, is appointed an A.-D.-C. to the Queen.

Major Chermside is appointed Military Attaché at Stamboul.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE AT LAMU.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Letters have been received at Lamu from Dr. Peters, dated October 5, which lead to the hope that the reported massacre is untrue.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Bradlaugh is much better, and he has been ordered to take drives. Unless he gets another relapse, his visit to Bombay is still probable.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING POOR.

Sir Edward Guinness, Bart., has given a quarter of a million sterling for the erection of dwellings for the labouring poor. £200,000 is to be expended in London, and £50,000 in Dublin.

THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

M. Floquet, in taking his seat as President of the new Chamber of Deputies, urged the necessity of concord among the Republican Party.

M. Tirard, in his statement to the Senate, said that France desires to uphold peace, and that her armaments were solely defensive. The country wished only to devote its attention to business and did not desire a speculative policy. It would be necessary, he said, to abandon the revision of the constitution and separation of the Church and the State.

AFFAIRS AT BRAZIL.

The news from Brazil is hopeful. Affairs are settling down, and business is reviving.

THE VICEROY AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

[illegible]he Viceroy during his stay at Quetta witnessed [illegible] interesting sham fight in which the troops [illegible]med some of the redoubts guarding the Ghaza[illegible]nd Pass. The main idea was the repulse of an [illegible]aginary enemy advancing from Kandahar, who [illegible]d succeeded in forcing the western mouth of the Pass. The real strength of the position about Quetta was doubtless made apparent during the course of the mimic action.

REVIVAL OF SILK AND WINE INDUSTRIES AT KASHMIR.

During Sir Edward Buck's visit on privilege leave to Kashmir, Colonel Nisbet, the Resident, took the opportunity to hold conferences of the Council at Srinagar, with the view of discussing a programme for the resuscitation of the silk and wine industries of Kashmir.

THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE.

The latest returns of the Salt Revenue in India [illegible]how that the sales during the seven months [illegible]f the current financial year have far exceeded those of similar periods in the last four years. In 1885-86 duty was paid for only thirty-five lakhs of maunds; in 1887-88 the quantity was forty-two lakhs; while the figures now given show that from April 1 to November 7 1889 over 43½ lakhs of maunds have been taxed. The duty already realised this year is nearly nine lakhs of rupees in excess of that of the first seven months of 1888. There has, at the same time, been a marked decline in the importation of salt from England.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Nov. 20.

A largely-attended meeting of residents in the Bhusawal Taluka was held here on the 16th inst., and Messrs. Menezes, DaGama, Chintaman Bapujee, Sakharam Ganesh, Vithul Govind, Keshawa Ballal, Eduljee Cowasjee, Trimbak Vaman, and Ganu Bhicu were elected as delegates to the coming Congress.

PRINCE VICTOR AT MADRAS.

(FOM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. Nov. 20.

The Prince spent a quiet forenoon yesterday. In the afternoon Lord Connemara drove him in a self-driving victoria, escorted by six troopers of the body-guard, attended by the Commissioner of Police, through Fort St. George and principal streets of Black Town, which was most elaborately decorated for the occasion. Large crowds of people thronged the roadsides along the entire route; verandahs and housetops were densely crowded on both sides of the streets. Numerous triumphal arches and pandals, bearing words of welcome and expressions of loyal feelings of the people, were erected along the route. It is estimated that half a million of people turned out to see the Prince pass. Several garlands were presented and flowers showered upon him as he passed, some poor school children also turned out and sang the National Anthem, which the Prince graciously stopped to hear. He visited Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Mudelliar's Lying-in Hospital at Royapuram, where he was received by Sir Savalay and Dr. Cook, directors of the hospital. He then inspected the site of the new ward about to be erected by Sir Savalay in honour of the Prince's visit, to be called "Prince Albert Victor Ward." Sir Savalay's son presented the Prince and Lord Connemara with bouquets. The Prince signed his name in the visitors' book. The Prince next drove along the beach home, crowds of people cheered him very enthusiastically as he passed.

The annual State reception in honour of the Prince was held at 9-30 p.m. The banqueting hall was very numerously attended, about a thousand persons were present. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Cornwall Regiment of a hundred men under Captain Garnet, with band and colours. The Prince, in company with Lord Connemara and their respective staffs, entered the hall at 9-40, the band splaying the National Anthem. Several presentations were then made. The special march, composed in honour of the occasion, was played by the garrison band. A grand display of fireworks followed the reception. The Prince retired at eleven o'clock. He started by a special train at 7-55 this morning for Chingleput on a snipe-shooting expedition. The party, consisting of the Prince, the Chief Secretary Mr. Price, Mr. Vincent, and Captains Harvey and Holford, arrived at Chingleput at 9-30, the train pulling up opposite Engineer Elliss' house, breakfasted there, and started out on horseback at 11-15. A good day's shooting was done. Only two guns were used, one by the Prince and the other by Captain Holford; between them they bagged forty-six and a half couples, the Prince taking the larger number himself. The party had their tiffin in camp at Buchur Village, 4½ miles from Chingleput. Snipe could be had in abundance, but time was too short to shoot. The whole party, leaving Chingleput at 6 p.m., returned to Egmore station at 7-30.

An official State dinner was given at Government House at 8-30 p.m., fifty-nine guests were present, mostly officials, Civil and Military.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Last night's reception was largely attended, about 400 carriages being engaged in taking the guests to the banqueting hall. The Prince wore his uniform of the 10th Hussars. The Governor appeared as Honorary Colonel of the Madras Volunteers. The Prince was up early this morning and went snipe shooting, breakfasting at Chingleput, with the Hon. J. F. Prince, Captain Harvey, Captain Holford and Mr. Vincent. Last night several buildings were illuminated.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At this afternoon meeting of the local Corporation the subject of expending ten thousand rupees for the reception of Prince Albert Victor and H. E. the Viceroy and for an address and casket to the former, was discussed. The editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper brought forward an amendment that rupees two thousand be voted for the address and casket alone. His reason for adopting this course was that if the Municipality undertook the business of reception by themselves, it would preclude other public bodies from joining in the movement. He therefore proposed that a Committee be appointed to draw up the address, and public bodies in town be invited to join in giving the Prince a fitting welcome, in which case the Municipal Corporation would come forward with futher subscriptions for the same purpose. The Chairman said that ten thousand rupees was not intended for the address and casket alone, but included the Prince's visit to waterworks at Pultah, near Barrackpore by river, which they had contemplated; but as it would occupy one whole day, and as owing to the programme during the Prince's stay among us being almost full and they might be disappointed, he would leave the Commissioners to decide the point. It was then carried by a majority that for the present the abovementioned amendment be carried out, and when wishes of other public bodies were ascertained a further subscription be made from Municipal coffers towards the general object.

THE NEW SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, Nov. 20.

Our popular Chief Justice and Member of Council Mr. Krishnaji Sadashiva Riswadkar, B.A. LL.B., left Rutlam on Tuesday night, amid tokens of universal regret, for Ratnagiri, to join his appointment as a Subordinate Judge. It is said that Mr. Krishnaji has accepted this appointment desiring to enter the British Service. Three years ago he was called here from Jamkhandi, where he was Nyayadhish, to fill his present post. Since then he has discharged his difficult duties to the entire satisfaction of the Maharaja and the people. He has won his Highness's confidence and the sympathy and good-will of all people by his hard and honest work, his impartial administration of justice, his kindness to all, and his most amiable manners. He has vastly improved the Judicial Department of the State, of which he is the head. He has inaugurated various improvements in the local Municipality, of which he is the honorary secretary. His departure makes a large gap in the administrative machinery of the State, which it will be very difficult to fill. The Maharaja has been pleased to acknowledge his services by giving him a khilat.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE failure of the big guns for our new ironclads will provide Lord George Hamilton with some unpleasant hours during the next Session of Parliament. Ship after ship has left the builders' hands, has been fitted up, and is lying ready to be commissioned. But then guns are not forthcoming, and, therefore, as a war-force, they are useless. Each of the newest guns cost £25,000 to make and fit in its place, while not a single shot can be fired for less than £200. Even this, however, might be borne if the guns were forthcoming. But they are not. The new gun is a fickle creature. It becomes disabled after firing a few rounds. Its "lining" gets out of order and has to be renewed. To provide for this frailty a foundry will have to be established on our war-ships, and the inefficient guns made efficient without going into dock. The mischief is that this state of things was not unforeseen. The experts prognosticated it, and placed their prognostications before "My Lords." All in vain; the guns were proceeded with, and a great scandal is likely to result. There is not much comfort in this, for nobody will be hanged,—or even, perhaps, censured. One would almost think the present situation was foreseen by the late Director-General of Ordnance Factories. He was asked by a House of Commons' Committee last year: "Suppose a gun were introduced into the service, of an utterly inappropriate design, and it turned out an utter failure is it not possible to place the responsibility upon some one for this failure?" Will the non-official world credit the answer? The answer was in these words: "It passes through a great many hands in the services, and it would be difficult to allot the responsibility exactly." In the largest industrial concerns, with a complexity of working greater than that in Government departments, there would be no difficulty in discovering responsibility, and awarding punishment. There is no trouble in finding out in the services men to reward and to cover with decorations, but when anything goes wrong then it is, "Puss-in-the-corner," and Puss is never caught. The recent gun-failures are said to come from Armstrong's. No doubt, that firm will be able to show that it worked to specifications.

Last year the crammers for the Indian Civil Service put the public schools to open shame. Out of 49 appointments, they secured 31. Messrs. Wren and Gurney had the lion's share of the successes. Two-thirds fell to these astute gentlemen. Here is the record:—Messrs. Wren and Gurney, 21, Captain James 6, Messrs. Craig and Lax 2, others 2. When the age is raised to 23 it is not probable the schools will gain. Mr. Wren has already sounded a note of defiance. He welcomes, he says, the raising of the age, and is adapting his machinery to meet the altered conditions.

The little speech made by the Emperor at the luncheon given in his honour by Admiral Hoskins at Athens the other day has given considerable satisfaction here, and taken in conjunction with some other things that happened lately has to some extent removed the bad impression that William II. created among Englishmen generally just before and immediately after his accession. "It might be supposed," said his Majesty in replying to the toast of his health, "that my interest in the British Navy dates from my appointment as Admiral of the Fleet, but it is not so from a boy, even as an urchin running about Portsmouth Dockyard, I have taken the deepest interest in British ships. My inspection of the ships to-day has afforded me great pleasure, and I congratulate you on their appearance. Nelson's famous signal is not now necessary; you all do your duty, and we, as young naval nations, come to England to learn from the first Navy of the world." We are all proud of our Navy, and the German monarch could not have chosen a better means of conciliating the English people. If his Majesty were to pay another visit to England it would not be necessary to avoid London for the reason it was avoided when he came to this country six months ago.

Dr. Magee will, before long, be sorry he spoke so unadvisedly with his lips the other day. In a speech on social topics he defended gambling for small sums on the plea, "Is it not a little one?" and proceeded to declare that a Christian Government was impossible. A Government, he said, carried on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, could not last a week. The Bishop of Peterborough is a little too fond of paradoxes. Ten years ago he made the teetotallers furious by declaring that he preferred England free to England sober. Now he proclaims the inefficiency of Christianity as an inspirer and controller of Government. The excitement and annoyance among some folks at this later remark is very great. Probably, the Bishop, being strong and self-contained, will not mind what is said. Nevertheless his heedless remark, however true it may be, will do orthodox Christianity more harm than fifty-two numbers of Mr. Foote's *Free Thinker*. The Bishop is, practically, handing over one gate of a fortress to the enemy. He must in turn be handed over to the Bishop of Bombay, who thinks strongly about "Tommy Dodd," and thinks not as his brother of Peterborough thinks.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon:—Dr. Blaney presided and the others present were:— Col. Merewether, Major Selby, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and M. N. Banaji.

AN OMISSION FROM A GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A letter from Major Selby, referring to the omission from Government notification, dated 4th November last, relating to the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, was considered by the Committee. It will be noted, Major Selby states in his letter, that, the name of the President of the Corporation and of the Sheriff of Bombay both appear; but there is no mention whatever of the chairman of the Standing Committee who ranks next to the Sheriff. Now, it cannot be urged that the omission was to prevent an excessive number of persons in space "A" and for two reasons, firstly, because No. 72 is the *last* number in class 3, and secondly, because whilst Government omitted the name of the chairman of the Standing Committee, Bombay, they entered that of the Municipal Commissioner *before* that of the Sheriff, that officer having *qua* Municipal Commissioner no precedence whatever under the Warrant or the supplementary Graded List. It is possible that the omission was an oversight, but it appears desirable to point it out to Government in order to prevent its happening another time. He therefore moved that a letter on the lines he had stated should be addressed to the Secretary of the Political Department, which resolution was carried unanimously.

THE FIRE IN APOLLO STREET.

Further consideration of letter, dated 12th instant, from Mr. S. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge Water Works, relating to the fire in Apollo Street, was postponed.

The Committee then sat in private to consider questions connected with the water supply of Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE South Wales Borderers, recently arrived from Ranikhet, were inspected yesterday morning at Bareilly by Major-General Low, commanding the district.

SMOKELESS POWDER for artillery has for some time past been manufactured at Chilworth in Surrey. The powder is known as the "Chilworth special" and it has given satisfactory results when used both in large guns and in quick-firing guns.

Two companies of mounted infantry assembled at Aldershot on the 24th ultimo for training under Major E. T. H. Hutton. The horses for their use had to be marched from Shorncliffe by road to Aldershot, and were taken from the 18th Hussars.

THE new magazine rifle has been issued to the 150th party assembled on the 5th October for instruction at the Hythe School of Musketry, so we shall soon hear what is thought of the new arm. The party for instruction is composed of 76 officers, *viz.*, 6 from Cavalry, 3 Royal Engineers, 6 Indian Staff Corps, 3 Royal Marine Light Infantry, 39 Infantry of the Line, 19 Militia and one from the West India Regiment.

THE troopship Euphrates, leaving Bombay on the 23rd instant, will convey 564 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 women and 27 children of the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment (now in Burma) to Aden, and the available short-service men from the Presidency, Rohilkund, Meerut, Sirhind, Lahore Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Quetta districts, from Madras and Bombay commands. The vessel will also take from Aden the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment and the 31st and 34th Batteries, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS FETE.

IT has been decided by the Committee of the Corporation and those prominent citizens, with whom they have conferred, that a *fete* shall be held in the Victoria Gardens early in March in honor of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. E. Admiral Fremantle, the Princes and Chiefs of Western India, the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, and the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

A Central Committee, consisting of the President and the ex-Presidents of the Corporation with the Municipal Commissioner, who will form a Managing Committee with Mr. H. W. Barrow and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik as honorary secretaries.

Special Committees to work with the Central Committee have been formed to organise the *fete* in its different aspects, thus: The Sports Committee, having for its chairman the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley, will arrange for athletic and other sports. Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Mr. Burder, Mr. Roughton, Major Stopford, R.A., Mr. Graham, Mr. B. P. Master, Mr. Steele, Mr. Glazebrook, Mr. B. N. Seervai, Mr. Leighton Ker, Mr. Gell, Mr. Bankies, Mr. Macrae, and Dr. Boyd, and others will act on this Committee, Mr. Leslie Crawford and Mr. E. L. Barton will be the honorary secretaries.

The Flower Show will be under the special patronage of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and H. E. Lord Reay. Sir Charles Sargent is chairman of this Committee, the members of which are the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Bishop of Bombay, General Budgen, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Captain Hext, R. N.; Mr. W. E. Hart, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and others. Mr. G. Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, Mr. L R. W. Forrest, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. C. Agnew Turner are the secretaries to the Flower Show Committee.

The Committee which will take charge of the Show of Products and Manufactures of Western India has for its chairman Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, supported by Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. G. A. Kittredje, the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S.; Mr. J. K. Spence, Khan Bahadur M. Murzban, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. J. Marshall, Mr. Scaramanga, Mr. Elsworthy, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Col. Merewether, R.E.; Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. D. Macdonald, and Mr. Wimbridge.

The Horse Cattle and Dog Show Committee has for its chairman General Budgen, supported by Col. Merriman, R.E.; Col. Wilson, Col. Rawlins, Capt. Hext, R. N.; Major Humfrey, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Steele, Abdool Razak bin Curtis, Ali Abdoola, Mr. G. H. Steele, Mr. H. G. Gell, Father Dreckmann, G. Remington, Mr. Ozanne, the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Proctor Sims, Colonel Nutt, Colonel Becher, Dr. Gaye, Mr. Filgate, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Harold King, Akbar Shah, and many others.

The Illuminations and Decorations Committee to be presided over by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, who will have the support of a number of prominent citizens.

REFLECTIONS FOR THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Municipality is at present the subject of anxious consideration on account of the various complex questions that are now exercising the minds of its chief officials—the Corporation and the Standing Committee. Among the most important of them might be mentioned the scheme of Sir Richard Temple—the scientific drainage—which is daily getting more and more complicated as the city expands, and will cost not less than a crore of rupees if carried out successfully. Then there are the huge Tansa Works, intended to give a larger supply of water to the public, which will tax the most active brains for some time. It is creditable for an Indian city to undertake the construction of such a gigantic work as the Tansa without any support from the Government, and indeed in spite of all sorts of obstacles thrown in its way by the powers that be. But having undertaken the task, our civic fathers have still to perform the most important part of bringing it to a successful termination. Next in order comes the question of the extension of the city. Of late years the city has been growing by leaps and bounds, chiefly owing to the extension of the cotton industry and the docks, which have combined to make the city the metropolis of trade in India. Thus the work of the Municipality has greatly, nay immensely, increased, and I think it will be generally admitted that at the present juncture we require an able and experienced hand to steer aright the Municipal vessel. The Corporation has to deal with some ingenious theorists, would-be financiers, and ignorant lads with indifferent brains to guide its deliberations. The Corporation has before it, for the next three years at least, the task of finding a solution of the most complex, delicate, and far-reaching questions affecting the future well-being of this great city. Fortunately, we have in the present Commissioner a man with a well-balanced mind, able to serve such a heterogenous body of men as the Corporation and having a will and heart to perform his onerous and multifarious duties. He has, above all, that high sense of responsibility which he cheerfully accepts and never shirks. He does his duty by the rich and the poor alike. There is a feeling in and outside the Corporation that it would be to the advantage of the Municipality to see him continue at the helm of affairs for another three years at least till he is called to another sphere of usefulness. There may be in the service equally good and able men for this important post, but, I submit, they cannot be expected to grasp the several complicated questions so as to be of use to the city in the advanced stage of these questions. Mr. Ollivant has at his fingers' ends all the intricacies of the various problems, and he is *par excellence* the man to steer the Municipal vessel to the haven more safely than any new comer, however able he may be. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in the interests of the city the Government will see their way to retain Mr. Ollivant's services for another three years from the 1st April next, when it is pretty generally known he will, as matters now stand, leave his post for the comparatively quiet repose of Kathiawar.

A high scientific engineer is to be brought out to Bombay at once to give an opinion on the drainage system generally, and assist in completing the drainage works of Bombay. It is to be hoped that the councillors will not think of money in this instance, but, having obtained the best talent available, keep him here two or three years at least to advise and also to see his advice put into execution in time to remedy any defect while he is on the spot. It would be sheer waste of money and time if such a man is kept here for a few months to cast a cursory glance at the works and go away. To give a definite opinion, he must be kept here for at least two or three years to see everything for himself, so that he can give practical advice which the city may give effect to. At such a juncture no body can better guide that officer than Mr. Ollivant. He is not an engineer, but he will lay matters before the learned expert better than any Municipal Engineer present. The Tansa Works which when completed will not cost less than a crore and forty lakhs still require careful watching, and it is absolutely necessary that the general control of affairs should remain in able hands, and I doubt if you could fix upon a better choice than the present Commissioner, who has present to his mind the whole scheme to its completion. The next three years of Municipal Government have grave issues before them, and it would be a pity to lose the experience, tact, and judgment of a man who has studied the proposition which the city is so vitally interested in. I trust the public will agitate to this end, and that the Government will see fit to retain his services some time longer, even if it be necessary to bring pressure upon him. The strict "business principles" on which the Government, the Municipality, and the Port Trust now act towards each other may bring about not very desirable results. Government, who are interested in the success of the Municipal government of this city, which is not only of local but also of imperial importance, should see that there is a man at the helm who has the experience and local knowledge and judgment, withal the common sense to see that the strict "business principles" are not carried to such an extent as to make the weakest of the three go to the wall. The intelligent and thinking members of the Corporation are alive to the value of Mr. Ollivant's services for the next three years, however they may differ from him on individual matters, and in order that it may not be too late to consider the matter, I have ventured to put it before the public in this letter. I have every faith in the ultimate good sense of the councillors and the Government and, I trust, the retention of Mr. Ollivant's services for a further period will be effected.—Yours, &c.,

A COUNCILLOR.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

AT the invitation of Dr. Brainerd Ryder about fifty persons met at the Cathedral School to form a committee to enquire into the practicability of imparting technical education to [illegible]en of India.

The Rev. Goldwyer L[illegible] remarked that they had heard [illegible] the teaching of special s[illegible]ed by Dr. Ryder. [illegible] position of the differe[illegible]cially in Bombay. They [illegible] and he thought the same qu[illegible] all the more entitled to their respect [illegible] evening asked them to help her in trying to [illegible] the condition of the people of India. In Europe the subject had obtained much attention, and he thought that the time had come when in India they should give up educating only the males. In two high schools something had been done towards the education of native girls. He thought that a boy should be properly educated before leaving school, that is, so educated that when he left school he would be fit to go on with the particular kind of work for which he was intended. He thought girls, when they left schools, ought to be able to look after a house, and not be so useless as they sometimes were. The proper education he referred to was some technical training in the particular trade or profession which a boy was required to follow.

Dr. Brainerd Ryder, who was introduced by Mr. Lewis, thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their attendance. She did not think that the subject of the education of the women of India had received sufficient attention, and she, therefore, proposed to take their opinion on the best means of teaching them subjects, that, while developing their minds, would raise their self-respect, and would make them independent of circumstances. It was certain that in the future many millions of the women of India would be driven to industrial occupation to enable them to exist, and there was no reason why something should not be done at once to show them how they would be able to support themselves when that time came. The public-spirited men of the country had done a great deal to help their fellow-men, and she would ask them why they did not do the same for the women. She hoped that they would be able to teach the women work which would enable them to be self-supporting if necessary, and not dependent on their husbands, fathers, or husband's relations, if it so happened that a woman became a widow. Dr. Ryder then went on to specify the different kinds of work the different classes of women could be put to. She stated that the lower classes of women could be taught basket-making, boot-making, etc., while others could be taught type-setting, lithography, book-keeping, etc. She had already formed a book-keeping class which was attended by several young ladies, which was a proof that the work would be attended with good results. She warned them, however, not to expect too good results in a short time, and advised them to patiently continue their labour.

Pundita Ramabai, speaking on behalf of the Hindoo women, said that it was necessary something in the way indicated should be done for them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott said that every-one agreed as to the desirability of technically instructing young men and women, and both he and the Rev. G. Lewis were gradually introducing technical education into the schools with which they were respectively connected. He thought that the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association should be applied to, and was sure that it would willingly do all it could in the way of providing for scholarships. If any committee were appointed to consider what should be done, he had no doubt that that Society would work in conjunction with it. They had to a certain extent already introduced what Dr. Ryder had spoken of, as there were now about twenty female compositors employed in the *Bombay Gazette* office.

Rev. G. Lewis considered that the best thing that could be done was to form a committee to consult with Dr. Ryder.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said that Mr. Geary had given a noble example of starting women to work in the press, and he was sure that if more gentlemen were imbued with the same spirit, much good could be done.

Mr. Lewis thought that Dr. Ryder's scheme could be carried out under the present school arrangements.

A committee conisting of the following gentlemen and lady, was then formed:—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. J. Murzban, Mr. Darasha Chichgar, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Dadabhoy Master.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES IN THE GIRGAUM WARD.

DR. A. D. MODY, secretary to the Girgaum Ward Committee, has sent a long report to the Health Department wherein he describes the insanitary conditions of the milch-cattle stables of the ward. He draws the attention of the department to the use of well water in many of the stables for watering the animals, and also to the malpractice of the owners of the stables of dissolving the dung with water, and passing it into the drains, thereby choking the sewers and causing a great nuisance to the surrounding localities. He also alludes to the bad state of the vessels used by the milkmen and to the absence of proper vigilance on the food used for the animals. He says that at present no provision has been made to report to the authorities the existence of any serious illness among the animals. Dr. Mody suggests that a Municipal ramosee, his pay being paid by the stable owner, should be stationed at every stable, who would at once report to the Inspector of the Division any case of illness, and who would also see that the stables are kept clean, and no well water is issued for the animals, &c. The ramosee would also be a good eye-witness in cases of prosecutions before the Magistrates, especially as it is complained by the Municipal authorities that the Magistrates before convicting ask for clear ocular proofs, which it is difficult under the present arrangement to obtain. Dr. Mody fears that the bad milk-supply is one of the chief causes of serious illness especially in children, and he concludes by alluding to the good state of the Municipal milch stables at Camateepoora, where every precaution is taken to see to the comfort of the animals, and to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the surrounding localities. He hopes that some steps will be taken to remove the stables from very crowded localities, and that the owners of the stables will be forced to use their stables on the model of the Municipal stables at Camateepoora.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, in a letter, dated the 11th inst., to the address of Dr. A. D. Mody, says:—

Sir,—In acknowledging with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor to inform you that your admirable and valuable report is a forcible argument in favor of the powers now exercised by the magistrates being exercised by the municipal officers. I assume from the description of some of the stables that your inspection must have been made during the rains. Although the owners of every one of the stables you refer to have been prosecuted, not one neighbour would come forward to give evidence, and unless for some personal reasons, we can get no person to give independent evidence in support of our prosecution. I would point out that all our powers are exercised through the magistrates and we have no more power than the magistrates think the law gives us. At present there are a large number of prosecutions pending against the owners of milch-cattle stables. I have for years appreciated and urged the removal of all milch-cattle stables from the city. With regard to your remarks about the gowlies selling bad milk, we are powerless to prevent them. The public must protect themselves in this matter at present. I have prepared Draft Bye-Laws dealing very fully with all these matters. I hope that these Bye-Laws will soon be sanctioned by the Corporation. In regard to the side-drains in Tardeo Road, I would request the favor of your informing me on what date you observed the manholes overflowing. It must have been done some time ago when there was an obstruction. I do not agree with you in regard to the stables at Gilder Street. I think they are in a very bad condition, and the owner has just been prosecuted. The owners of cattle-stables urge in defence that they have carried out great improvements in recent years at great expense. This is true, as only a few years ago all these stables were under dwellings, and they have been removed after the prosecutions of this department.

PALANPUR AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THE prospectus of the Palanpur Agricultural Show, to be held on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December, has been issued. Substantial prizes are offered for horses, brood mares, galloways, ponies, colts and fillies, mules, sowar's horses, pairs of tonga ponies, dogs, cattle, sheep and goats, camels, asses, poultry, ducks, geese, turkeys, rabbits, pigeons, dairy-produce, fruits, vegetables, grains and seeds, fibres, cotton, tobacco, dyes, forage plants and grasses, implements, spices, manures, machinery, wax cloths, cutlery, leather-work, cloth-work, carving and ploughing competitions. The B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways will convey live stock and produce intended for the show for one fare. Lectures on agricultural subjects are to be delivered at stated times during the meeting.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Andrew R. Scoble, Q.C., Legal Member of the [illegible] Council; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the [illegible] Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, [illegible] Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Sir D. M. Petit, [illegible]s. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.,; Javerilal Umia[illegible]ker Yajnik, Sheriff of Bombay; C. P. Cooper, [illegible] W. Orr, P. Ryan, Allan F. Turner, Hormusjee Dadabhai, Gunpatrao Bhasker, M. H. Hakim, F. R. Viccajee, L. N. Banaji, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, J. R. Duxbury, Hariprasad Santokram, N. R. Ranina, F. D. Petit, J. E. Mody, V. Dadiryavan, Fazulbhoy Visram, Cowasjee J. Lalkaka, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, L. Vanderstraaten, G. S. Mankar, C. H. Howman, J. H. Steel, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Vizbhukandas Atmaram, Damodhur Thakersey Mulji, Shivjee Dharmajee, and several others.

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit the hon. Mr. Scoble was asked to take the chair. The chairman, who was very cordially received, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to find myself again in the Town Hall addressing a Bombay audience. I have experienced so much kindness from Bombay and from Bombay audiences, that to find myself once more among you after a lapse of so many years is to me a matter of great gratification, whatever it may be to you. (Applause.) I am sorry to say, in one sense,—though in other respects I may congratulate myself upon it—that I am one of the oldest European inhabitants of Bombay—(loud applause)—and although circumstances have interrupted my residence among you now for some years, yet to me Bombay is always a place full of the happiest associations, for here I have received unvarying kindness, I have made, and, I hope, I have kept, many friends, and I have always taken the greatest interest in your institutions. (Applause.) To one who remembers the days when this great city of yours was enclosed by a wall and a ditch, when those of us who had to attend to our business at the High Court had to pass a sentry and to encounter the perils of the drawbridge, to find that that city is now opened out in every direction, that magnificent buildings are erected on every side of it, and that wealth and prosperity are also growing apace with it, must be a source of lively satisfaction to one who, like myself, considers Bombay under all circumstances the first city of the Indian Empire. (Loud applause.) It is to me a still greater source of satisfaction to be able to appear among you once more in connection with such a Society as that whose anniversary we have met here to celebrate, and whose prosperity we are all anxious to promote. (Applause.) Looking through the very interesting report, which will be presented to you, I find that this Society was established in the year 1874, and that under the able guidance of my esteemed and valued friend, Mr. Justice Bayley, assisted by Mr. Shroff, the energetic secretary of the Society, the institution has accomplished a great deal of good. I must congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, I must congratulate the people of Bombay, and above all I must congratulate those poor dumb creatures which do so much work in this great city, that this Society, which has attained the fifteenth year of its existence, has been able to do so much good, and is able to present to you to-day such an extremely gratifying report of its operations. I suppose all in this hall, and I am sure many of the outsiders who are not here to-day must feel, as I do, the greatest possible amount of respect and affection for these poor dumb creatures, who do so much of our work, and who appeal so strongly to our sympathy, and who are so entirely dependent upon us for their comfort and their happiness which they enjoy. I must congratulate the native merchants of Bombay for the response they have made to the appeal made to them on behalf of these animals that enable them to carry on their business, by giving a certain percentage upon their profits towards the objects of the Society. (Applause.) It is highly creditable to the Bombay merchants—in fact, few things are more to their credit than the kindness of heart which has led them to so freely contribute towards the establishment of an institution, the operations of which will not be confined to the limits of the town and island of Bombay, but will spread all over the presidency and the Native States contiguous to it. (Applause.) Your operations are not confined simply to the prevention of cruelty to animals. I had the pleasure of going a day or two ago with my friend, Mr. Justice Bayley, to visit the institution at Parel which owes so much to the beneficence and generosity of my friend Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—(applause)—and his family. I am sure it will give you the greatest pleasure to see how the money which he has so generously given is expended in that institution. Those of us who have the privilege of enjoying the friendship of dogs and horses cannot go to the Sakerbai Hospital without being glad to find such arrangements as are made there for the cure and comfort of these poor dumb creatures when suffering from illness or from accidents. It has been to me a source of lively satisfaction to find that in connection with that institution you have established a Veterinary College which is supported by Government. Great hospitals which flourish in England and on the Continent of Europe and also in this country, are enabled to do the great work of alleviating the sickness and sufferings of the patients treated thereat by the teaching of the professors who are connected with the colleges. In like manner it must be an immense advantage that this Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should make its hospitals the means of affording instructions of veterinary science to all those who are willing to adopt the most useful profession of a Veterinary Surgeon, and I am delighted to find that the principal of the Veterinary College is a man of great professional attainments and has that kindness of heart, which is absolutely necessary, not only in the case of human suffering, but also in the suffering of the brute creation. (Applause.) I do not know whether you all have been able to read the lecture delivered by the principal of the college on the opening of the course, which is printed in the report. I venture to say that he has in that lecture taken a true view which ought to be given in regard to an institution of this kind. As a teacher of the profession he lays it down as a first necessity for the practice of the profession that there ought to be sympathy for the dumb creatures which are brought under the care of the students of the hospital. You, therefore, have not only an institution in which the immediate sufferings of the dumb creatures around us are treated and alleviated, but you have a school in which young men are taught how they may carry the advantage of the knowledge they have acquired there into the remotest parts of the presidency and the surrounding Native States; and when you remember that there are seventy young men receiving instruction, you may imagine the immense benefit that you may confer upon the brute creation by means of these young men even in the remoter parts of the country. Now in regard to the work you are doing in Bombay, I am sure you are all able to appreciate it when you see your agents in the streets preventing that cruelty which springs very frequently from want of thought rather than from want of kindness, because I believe that the people of this country are perhaps distinguished more than in any other country for their gentleness of disposition and kindness of heart, and are ever ready to prevent cruelty being practised upon dumb creatures. They always interfere when cruelty is practised upon the animals, and when they find that these animals are unfit for further exertion and work, they supplement the efforts of the Society by sending them to the Pinjrapole. I do not think I need say more than what I have already stated in regard to the praiseworthy character and the extreme usefulness of this institution. If I attempt to do so, I shall be doing that what is constantly being done, and that it is to preach to the converted—for you, ladies and gentlemen, are converted, as you are all of my view, and are as fully appreciative, as I am, of the advantages which this institution has conferred on this great city. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I will now call upon my friend Mr. Justice Bayley to move the first resolution. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley moved the first resolution that the reports of the Society for 1887 and 1888, together with the balance-sheets for the years, be taken as read and adopted. He said it had been his privilege at every meeting that had been held for the purpose of considering and adopting the report which from time to time had been laid before the subscribers of the Society since its institution in 1874 to propose the same resolution which was at that moment entrusted to him, namely, that the report be adopted and the accounts passed. It was now little more than two years since the last meeting was held, and on that occasion in moving the adoption of the report, he described at some length the working of the Society during the four previous years covered by that report, the dedication of the property at Parel by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the working of the hospital of the Pinjrapole, one of the wards of which was opened by the Marquis of Dufferin a few days after he landed in India. On the present occasion he would address but a few remarks to them; but there were a few salient points in the report—which had now been printed for some months—which he specially wished to direct the attention of the meeting to. During the two years 1887-1888 covered by the report donations aggregating to Rs. 13,374 were made, and Rs. 30,263 were spent by persons in erecting buildings in the hospital compound, these sums being quite independent of their large annual income. Those Rs. 30,263 were spent as follows:—

Ajramul Cattle Ward	Rs. 4,000
Bai Meenbai Horse Ward	" 7,000
Ardeshir Cowasjee Petit Dog-Ward	" 2,000
Lady Sakarbai Cattle Ward	" 9,000
Allbless Fountain	" 5,000
Isolation Ward (Public Subscriptions)	" 3,263

Tot[illegible]

In March 1888 three of the wards were o[illegible] Lord Reay, their patron, and Governor, and in D[illegible]ber 1888 one of them, the ward built by Lady Sak[illegible] namely, the Lady Sakarbai Cattle Ward was opene[illegible] the present Viceroy and Governor-General of India[illegible] day or two after his arrival to take up the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General. He wished to refer particularly to the great services rendered by Mr. Ellapa Balaram, the well-known contractor, who built one half of the High Court, and other large buildings in the city, and to speak of his services as architect, and the gift to the Society of the cattle trough at Wari Bunder at a cost to himself of Rs. 5,000. Their thanks were also due to the honorary architects who devised plans for different wards, and superintended their works. Turning to another point, their report showed that during the two years he had mentioned the Society secured 7,950 convictions at the Courts of the Police Magistrates of the city, and they also through their agents carried on a crusade most successfully in respect of the Municipal labour bullocks which were found, many of them, in a most deplorable condition, and which condition had been alleviated through the operations of the Society. During these two years their agents, with the assistance of the magistrates, had not less than 653 horses and bullocks sent to the Pinjrapole, which animals, but for their agents, would at the present moment be working to the great annoyance of the public and pain to themselves. The learned chairman had alluded to the Government Veterinary College and to the services of Mr. Steel. On behalf of the committee who had borne testimony to the successful working of the hospital in conjunction with the Veterinary College, he felt bound to say, nothing could have gone on more harmoniously and done more good work than the joint operations of the Government College, in conjunction with the Hospital. He would next like to refer to the services of Mr. Cleveland, who, after he had left the country took the greatest interest in the Society and frequently corresponded with the Secretary in reference to matters connected with the Society. He was one of the first, if not the very first, who suggested the formation of that Society; and he—the speaker—had a distinct recollection of Mr. Cleveland asking him in the year 1874 to undertake the duties of chairman of the Sanitary Committee, who had done much good in support of the Society since that time. (Applause.) He would like to refer to the lamented death of Mr. Frank Souter who assisted the Society to the best of his ability, and who invariably attended their general meetings, and gave them his cordial assistance which as Superintendent of the Police of Bombay he was able to do. In a commercial city like Bombay, finance was a matter of a very great and extreme importance; and he would invite their attention to the summary of their financial operations issued to the members of the Society. It showed the position of the Society now to be in a better position than at the end of last year. The summary was in these words:—The presentation of the balance-sheets for 1887 and 1888 will show that the finances of the Society are amply satisfactory. The income of the Society in 1887 (including the amount of fees charged for feeding animals at the Hospital) was Rs. 48,780, while during 1888 it increased* to Rs. 50,041. On the 31st December 1886 the Society had Government and Municipal securities for Rs. 50,000 in the joint names of the president of the Society and the secretary; Rs. 11,055 at the credit of the current account in the National Bank of India (including Rs. 904 cash in hand) and a sum of Rs. 11,500 held in trust; while on the 31st December 1888, after paying the necessary expenses, the Society had Rs. 56,000 in the joint names of the president and the secretary; Rs. 12,869 at the credit of the current account in the National Bank of India (including Rs. 461 cash in hand) and a sum of Rs. 32,000 held in trust. The Parel estate was purchased in 1883 by the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., for Rs. 45,000. Since it has been conveyed to the Society, a sum of Rs. 55,166 has been spent on it from the Society's funds for building purposes; a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been spent during the last two years by outside donors for erecting buildings; and a sum of about Rs. 30,000 has been spent by Government for erecting necessary buildings on the same estate for College purposes. So the estate represents a value of Rs. 160,000, to which should be added the increased value of land in that locality, since 1883. At that time the estate admeasuring 40,514 square yards was purchased at an average rate of Re. 1 per square yard. At present the rate is Rs. 2-8 per square yard for land in that locality, which gives an additional Rs. 67,500 to the value of the land. So in all, the Society owns in Parel an estate of the present value of Rs. 227,500. Add to this the amount held in trust, *viz.* Rs. 32,000, the amount invested in Government securities *viz.* Rs. 56,000 and the amount to the credit of the Society at the National Bank of India on 31st December 1888 *viz.* Rs. 12,869, and the Society on that date was worth Rs. 328,369,—a by-no-means unsatisfactory result of seven years' work, after paying the heavy annual expenses, both in connection with the Society and the Hospital." Their satisfactory financial position was due to the constant, the energetic, and admirable services rendered by Mr. Shroff, the secretary of the Society. (Applause.) They also owed their thanks to Mr. Steel, their Veterinary Surgeon, to whose professional services, and to Mr. Allan F. Steel who as honorary solicitor they owed much for laying their cases before the Police Court. He thought they would agree with him that the results as shown by the report were extremely satisfactory. All the items had been carefully scrutinised by the secretary and by himself. He asked them to adopt the report by the Executive Committee and the balance-sheets appended to the report. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Scott said that he had much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the annual report of the society, which was a record of every good work done. But he did not propose to make a speech. He thought seconders of motion at gatherings like this, when there were many resolutions to be spoken to, should be like good little children in the society of their elders, and should be only seen and not heard. (Laughter and applause.) But he would like to say one word of satisfaction at the excellent progress of the society as shown by the report. He supposed if men were what they ought to be, and not what they were, there would be no need of the institution. The sacred writings of the various religions of Bombay, and now represented in this hall, each contained precepts enjoining kindness and mercy in the treatment of the lower animals. The Hindoo in his Manu, the Mahomedan in his Koran, the Parsee in his Zend Avesta, and the Christian in his Bible, were all told to be merciful to God's creatures. But they do not practice what they preached as is shown by this report. He found there have been 400 horses and over 3,000 bullocks treated in their hospital for sufferings which was the result of cruelty. As long as this was the case, this society must continue its work. Was there a man present who could say he had never overdriven his horse or overworked his bullock? Yet we all should remember their duty, which was thus expressed in the Great Book of my religion: "The righteous man considers the life of his beast, but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Vizbhukandas Atmaram said before proceeding to put the propositions, with which he was entrusted, to the meeting he would say a few words on the financial position of the Society. The Society was still in its infancy, and the results already attained promised a brilliant future. Their means were limited but limited as they were the Society had done a great deal of good in mitigating the sufferings of the dumb animals. The funds of the Society were mainly derived from contributions given by cotton merchants, mill companies, and mucadums of firms, and although these contributions were cheerfully paid—(cheers)—yet he would ask the Society to devote their attention and influence to devising other sources of income which would put their financial condition on a firmer basis and would make them more self-reliant. He would, therefore, propose the formation of executive and general committees.

The proposition, on being seconded by Mr. Tullockchand Manekchand, was carried.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, in proposing that a sum of Rs. 30,000 be set apart from the funds of the Society to be added to the Trust Fund, said that he was glad to see the executive committee pursuing such a wise course as setting aside this sum for the purpose indicated. He hoped they would continue to do so, which if they did, would increase the Trust Fund so much as to render it the backbone of the Society. (Cheers.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, in seconding the propositions, said that the flourishing condition of the Society was in no small degree due to the president, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the energetic secretary, Mr. Shroff. (Applause.) During the past few days he noticed that the chairman had been visiting many of the institutions of the city, and during those visits it must have struck him that charitable institutions constituted a considerable portion of the growth of the city. He was glad to say that these owed their existence to the citizens. He was sure that they would not agree that this institution deserved great encou[illegible]ment, and he hoped that the flow of char[illegible] would be as full as it had been i[illegible]

[illegible] "That the Society [illegible] of the deed of [illegible]nege and other sub- [illegible] to the Bai Sakarbai Din- [illegible] for Animals, situate at Parel, in [illegible]ch has been explained to this meeting and [illegible]oved of by the executive committee, and which has been made between the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Tullockchand Manockchand, Chatoorbhoj Morarjee, Gokuldas Madhowjee, and Cursandass Valubdass, the trustees of the said Society of the one part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part and that they sanction the demise made by such lease, and that such sanction be signified in the margin thereof by a memorandum in that behalf signed by the president of the Society the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, and that the said trustees be authorized to execute the said lease for and on behalf of the said Society." Mr. Turner, in a few words, explained the nature of the lease.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. B. M. Servai, and carried.

Mr. F. R. Viccajee then moved: "That the best thanks of this Society be tendered to Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit, Bai Avabai Cawasji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Ajramal Hurjee, and Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy for their liberality in building four wards in the compound of the Hospital for Animals at their expense; and the Society's best thanks be also tendered to Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless for his handsome gift of Rs. 5,000 for constructing an elegant fountain with four troughs in the hospital compound."

On being seconded by Mr. Damodhur Thakersee Mooljee the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury moved that the best thanks of the Society be tendered to the native grain, seed, and cotton merchants and to native mill-owners for their annual contributions from which the hospitals for animals is maintained. He said that the resolution was one which would commend itself to the meeting. The native merchants and mill-owners had been kind friends to the institution inasmuch as they had afforded substantial aid by their annual subscriptions which were so easily collected. As the business of these merchants increased their subscriptions also increased in proportion. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang moved that the best thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, president of the Society, for the increasing interest he has taken for more than fifteen years in promoting the objects of the Society. (Loud applause.) The meeting, he said, was quite right in anticipating the observations which he was about to make by the sound of their applause. The report showed what a satisfactory progress had been made by the Society which had now been working for the last fifteen years. The meeting would agree with him that the satisfactory working of any institution of this kind depended to a very great extent upon the character and capacity of the president—(applause)—who is at the head of such an institution. (Renewed applause.) He thought that the best thanks of the Society as well as the public of Bombay were especially due to Mr. Justice Bayley for the excellent manner in which he had presided over the operations of the Society, and brought them to a satisfactory result. (Applause.) Finances were, as in similar institutions, the backbone of the Society and they knew how satisfactorily they stood. (Applause.) They knew that the institution had not only got its own resources, but that those resources had been properly applied towards the objects of the Society. The number of the prosecutions—and he wished they become few with the progress of time—showed that the animals were keenly watched and taken care of by those connected with the institution. The operations of the Society, which although capable of improvement, were highly satisfactory as they stood, and the thanks of the public were, therefore, specially due to Mr. Justice Bayley, who is the head of the institution. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., seconded the resolution. He said that he had no doubt that the resolution which had been so ably and so eloquently moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang would be carried with acclamation. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. H. Steel, Veterinary Surgeon, proposed that the best thanks of the Society were due to the members of the executive committee and the secretary of the Society for their successful efforts in carrying out the objects of the Society during the past two years. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Elappa Balaram, having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said it was his good fortune to be entrusted with the last resolution. It was in the fitness of things that a lawyer should be selected to propose a vote of thanks to the eminent lawyer, who occupied the chair. (Applause.) He felt sure that the proposal would be carried by acclamation.

Mr. Patrick Ryan, having seconded the resolution, it was carried amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The proceedings then terminated.

AN ORGIE OF RITUALISM.

The opening of the Duke of Newcastle's new church at Clumber, which is one of the most ornate in the country, writes *Truth* was a perfect orgie of Ritualism. The service was specially arranged by the Bishop of Southwell, with whom was the Bishop of Lincoln, The Bishops, clergy, and choir robed in the hall of Clumber House, and proceeded along the terrace to the church, singing a hymn as they went. The procession was a remarkable sight, being headed by an elaborately-attired verger, who bore a censer, containing incense, which he swung about at each step; and next came six acolytes, arrayed in scarlet cassocks with embroidered cottas, and wearing scarlet skull caps, and bearing unlighted candles. The clergy mostly wore birettas. The Bishop of Lincoln, who was attended by two acolytes, wore a cape of surpassing magnificence, and next came the Bishop of Southwell's chaplain, who trembled beneath the weight of a ponderous pastoral staff. Dr. Ridding wore a splendid cape, superbly embroidered, with a representation of the Virgin and Child on the back.

During the service the Bishop of Southwell said the prayers with his back to the congregation, kneeling before the centre of the altar, on which a number of candles were lighted before the commencement of the Communion service, and, while a hymn was being sung, a procession of three clergymen came in from the vestry and marched up to the altar, each reverend gentleman being attended by two acolytes, arrayed in scarlet, and bearing lighted candles. The Rev. W. H. Noel, of Oxford, who "celebrated," wore a splendid chasuble, with girdle, stole, alb, tunicle, and maniple; while Canon Kerr Little, and the Rev. J. Wylde, of Lees, each wore a fine dalmatica. Before the sermon the Bishop of Southwell threw off his cape, and proceeded to the pulpit attired in his scarlet convocation robes, attended by the Duke of Newcastle's chaplain and his own, bearing the pastoral staff.

The Duke of Newcastle has expended nearly £50,000 upon this church, which, is in the style of the fourteenth century. The internal decorations are superb, and there is a very fine organ (far too large for the building). which has cost £3,000. The stained glass windows are beautiful. The church, which has only been "dedicated," will be used simply as the Duke's private chapel, and not for any parochial purposes.

THE POPE'S BUDGET.

The Pope's Budget for the coming year shows that the largest part of the expense is represented by the emoluments of the cardinals, which, however, have decreased from 2,000,000 francs to 1,925,000. Then come the expenses for schools, seminaries, ecclesiastical institutions, and the Gregorian University, which cost in all 1,200,000 francs. The expenses of various administrations, which have special incomes, amount to 1,000,000 francs, being 50 per cent. less than last year. The pensions of the ex-officials, and of ex-Pontifical soldiers, have decreased from 180,000 to 150,000 francs. The subsidies of the churches and to poor priests have risen from 320,000 to 360,000 francs. The alms given in Rome, in Italy, and abroad represent a sum of 400,000 francs, being rather more than during the present year. The expenses for monuments are 300,000 francs above the sum fixed for the current year. The diplomatic corps costs 300,000 francs, the same sum being set down for the maintenance of the Apostolic Palaces, while those for minor affairs remain unaltered. Altogether, the expenses amount to a total of 7,085,000 francs, being a diminution of about 300,000 francs on the preceding Budget.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MAMLATDARS.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—The Government of India has issued its final orders in regard to the Mamlatdars. It must be admitted that the last resolution is very considerate, and as far as the Mamlatdars individually are concerned little objection can be taken to it. The result is that the eight officers who were dismissed some time ago as having paid bribes voluntarily stand dismissed from the service, but are to receive the pay they got at the time of their dismissal, and proportionate pension when they arrive at the age of retirement. Another set of twelve officers who are adjudged to have paid bribes under compulsion have been retained in the service, while four of the Mamlatdars have been dismissed altogether, without compensation. These dismissals together with the five or six ordered by the Bombay Government itself on a departmental enquiry, in consequence of the failure of the officers concerned to disclose the truth, and to assist the Government in the inquiry are our total losses on account of the Crawford scandal. Thus the Crawford hecatomb has, as was feared at the outset, drawn into its conflagration the reputations and happiness of many natives of high position, and has done a lasting injury to the native community by spoiling its name for honesty and truthfulness. Let us hope the lesson learned at such a heavy cost will not be lost upon the community. The Government too has its own lessons to learn and to remember.

The Poona *Sudharak* gives the following table which it says will show at a glance how many "*trials*" Government made before arriving at the final decision. The first column in the table gives the names of the 28 persons, whose cases were referred to the Government of India, and the third column gives their present fate. The second column indicates the various stages through which those persons had to pass before their final fate was determined. In this column:—

Figure (1) shows that the exercise of powers was at first suspended.

Figure (2) shows that the suspension was subsequently cancelled, and the exercise of powers re-allowed.

Figure (3) shows that the powers were finally withdrawn.

Figure (4) shows that promotion was stopped.

1 Dabir	1, 3	Dismissed
2 Dravid	1, 3	,,
3 Vinze	4	,,
4 Bapat	3	,,
5 Kumtekar		,,
6 Tambe	4	,,
7 Khasanavis	3	,,
8 Paranjpe	1, 3	,,
9 Pradhan	1, 2, 4	,,
10 Nagarkar	4	,,
11 Vithal Tikaji	3	,,
12 Bhave		,,
13 Deshpande		Retained
14 Phadke	4	,,
15 Choubal	1, 2, 4	,,
16 Shindekar		,,
17 Chincholikar	4	,,
18 Thakur	1, 2	,,
19 Kelkar	3	,,
20 Mangrulkar	3	,,
21 Soman		,,
22 Bivalkar	3	,,
23 Patvardhan	4	,,
24 Joshi	3	,,
25 Rajguru	4	,,
26 Sahasrabudhe	3	,,
27 Hari Sakharam	3	Died.
28 Damle	4	Decision not yet known.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The papers are full of the Prince. His sayings and doings, his look and gestures, are being chronicled with a loving minuteness of detail by the "specials" under whose friendly, though close, surveillance, he will make his tour through India. The enthusiasm with which the Prince has been greeted in Bombay,—so far as Bombay was allowed an opportunity of displaying it,—and in Poona, has been faithfully reflected by the word-painters of the age, one of whom tells us that the people had looked forward to His Royal Highness's arrival with eager longing, and their "whole talk for months past had been almost solely of Prince Albert Victor of Wales." If this were the case, it would not speak very highly of the intellectual capacity of the people. But it would be ungracious to look too closely into the meaning of sentiments which are dictated by affectionate loyalty. Indeed, loyalty to the future Emperor is the rage. Even the usually staid, sober and matter-of-fact Brahmins of the Sarvajunik Sabha of Poona have caught the happy contagion, and have been remarkably effusive and demonstrative in their reception of the Prince. The coming of Royal princes to the East gives a healthy impetus to the loyalty of the subject races, and the affability and kindliness for which the members of the Queen's family are conspicuous, go far to strengthen the people's attachment to the Throne. While Englishmen and Indians unite in their homage to a representative of the Throne, while his coming heralds an era, too shortlived though it may be, of peace and goodwill among different classes and interests who are knit together, for the time being, by the same kindly sentiment, the British monarchy can have no internal dangers to fear or guard against.

THE FIRE IN APOLLO STREET.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—It is not very reassuring to hear from Mr. Tomlinson that, although the pressure of water was all that could be obtained, it was not all that could be desired; and that "the supply could not have been improved through the present mains, even with constant supply and Tansa water." Mr. Tomlinson also draws attention to the insufficient equipment of the fire-brigade. Within 800 feet of the fire there were seven hydrants, ranging from 8 to 10 inches, and 5 more of smaller dimensions, which, he says, remained unutilized for want of stand-pipes and hose. He adds that these twelve hydrants could have been utilized without materially affecting the supplies from the hydrants actually drawn upon. We do not like to imagine how much property might, according to Mr. Tomlinson, have been saved from destruction, if there had been a sufficient supply of stand-pipes and hose. It will not do for a large and wealthy commercial city to have its fire-brigade disgracefully ill-equipped. Some of the inmates of the buildings which caught fire had to undergo great personal risk, in order to escape. There are no fire-escapes. The fire-brigade, we are told, did possess them a few years ago, but not being brought into use, they were destroyed by white ants. And it did not occur to any body to replace them!

The *Gujerati* remarks:—There is little doubt that the recent conflagration in the Fort will lead to substantial improvements in our fire brigade service. It would be invidious to discuss the reasons which produce such different results in the two cases and although we can give very excellent grounds for the almost criminal indifference hitherto shown by the conscript fathers of this city to the frequent complaints made by the suffering house-owners about the insufficiency of water-supply on emergent occasions, we are prepared to forget their short-comings, if they now take prompt measures for placing the fire-brigade service on a satisfactory footing, and obtaining a copious water supply at high pressure before fire has well-nigh gutted its victims. If the reports that appeared in the dailies be true, and no one has contradicted them, we must confess we do not see much difference in our existing arrangements for extinguishing fire and those which produced such disastrous results in Surat and stamped the Surat Municipality as a body fit merely for wrangling over trifling questions. The calamity in Surat was quite unforeseen; but that some such calamity, as has occurred, would startle Bombay one day was foreseen by us last year when dealing with this very question of the inadequacy of water-supply, and the organization of our fire-brigade service. The numberless complaints raised now and then leave no room for excusing the local Municipality. We hope, however, it will now make amends for its past sins of omission and commission by doing every thing in its power to avert such catastrophes in future.

The *Native Opinion* says:—The complaint made about the want of a sufficient quantity of water in the mains at the time of the last Monday's fire has been answered by the Executive Engineer of the local Municipality in his statement on the subject to his superiors. In his reply he endeavours to rebut the ground of complaint by saying that at the time of the fire the pressure at the different hydrants was just what could have answered all expectations, and puts the whole blame to the account of an insufficiency of hose. Thus the engineering department escapes the whole blame, and in doing it, transfers it to other shoulders. Houses in the fort and in some parts of the native town are some times six and seven stories high, and those who have the charge of the fire-engines ought to have known that in the case of fire in these houses, the engine gear in their possession would not be sufficient to answer their need. We are told that in the last budget the Municipal Commissioner has made sufficient provision to make up the alleged shortcomings. It is simply ridiculous to say that last Monday's experience has opened the eyes of officers to the insufficiency of the said gear. We think the municipal executive ought to take a lesson from the last fire, and look about itself that on the occasion of a next fire, which God in his benign providence may forbid no responsible officer is allowed to plead the plea of inexperience in matters on the efficiency of which the well-being of the Bombay community so much depends.

DR. LAUDER BRUNTON AND THE CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

At the dinner given by the Nawab Intesar Jung, to the members of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, Dr. Lauder Brunton, responding to the toast to his health, said:—

I regret greatly that I am only able to reply to the eloquent speech which has fallen from the lips of our host and been translated by our learned friend, Mr. Faridonji, in my own tongue, and even in that I cannot readily find words to express my sense of the honour that you our host have done to me and to the members of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, in inviting us here to-night, and that you, Ladies and Gentlemen, have done us in giving such a hearty reception to the toast which our host has proposed.

I can only return you my most heartfelt thanks and assure you that this occasion is not merely a pleasure to me now, but is one which will be a source of pleasure again and again when memory re-calls it in after years. Even now, whilst partaking of the hospitality of our generous host, my enjoyment of the magnificent banquet which he has so kindly provided, has been enhanced by recollections of a plain little dinner at which two friends and I sat down many years ago with a grey-haired old man, his daughter, and his brother-in-law, in his quiet home in America. For this grey-haired old man was the poet Longfellow: and like a true poet he could say what other men think but cannot express. Words of my own failing me to-night, my thoughts carry me back to him. Incorrectly though I quote his words, he has helped me to say what I wanted. "Our most heartfelt pleasures are mixed with saddest, and our sincerest laughter with so much pain is fraught." My enjoyment to-night is alloyed by pain that I am unable adequately to express my sense of the generosity of the Nizam's Government, and of all the kindness shown to a stranger like myself since my arrival in Hyderabad; yet this pain enhances the pleasure which the undeserved and generous kindness affords. But the saddest thought with which our pleasure is mixed, is one which is nevertheless itself the cause of our pleasure to-night, viz.,—that all over the world men and women and children are suffering from pain and calling for relief which it is not always in the power of medical art to afford. Slight pain may be nearly allied to pleasure; but severe pain is one of the greatest curses of humanity, and every effort to relieve it ought to evoke the liveliest sympathy. The late Sir Humphrey Davy, who may be looked on as the pioneer of modern anæsthesia, when he was a young man, maintained that pain was no evil. But one day when he was bathing, a crab caught him by the big toe and pinched him so hard and so long, that his yells of pain could be heard nearly a mile off. From this time he was forced to acknowledge the evil nature of pain, and possibly the recollection of the suffering inflicted upon him by the strong claws of the hard-shelled and obstinate crustacea, may have sharpened his observations in regard to the powers of nitrous oxide to abolish pain, and led him to recommend nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic during surgical operations. It is probable that most of us do not require such an experience as Davy's to convince us of the evil of pain or to lead us to welcome any way of relieving suffering. But even relief from pain may be purchased at too great a price, and even the certain pain of severe surgical operations may be preferred to the risk of death from an anæsthetic. In the speech which you have just heard from our host, all the essential points in regard to anæsthetics have been so clearly put, that it is quite unnecessary for me to say more about them: I may merely repeat that the questions which the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission has to settle are,—Why do deaths occur during the administration of anæsthetics? How are they to be prevented? Some men are inclined to think that some such deaths are inevitable, whereas others, like my friend, Surgeon-Major Lawrie, consider that they are quite preventable and that anæsthetics and especially chloroform may be always administered with safety provided proper care be taken. This is a question, upon the solution of which so much depends, that for the last forty years or more, men have been trying all over the world to solve it. But all this time Governments, which would spend millions upon appliances for destroying life, have shown a singular apathy regarding means of saving both life and suffering. It has been reserved for the Nizam and his able Minister, Sir Asman Jah, to appoint a commission specially to investigate the action of chloroform and solve, if possible, the important question which I have just mentioned. As our host has said, there is a peculiar appropriateness in this appointment being made by the Nizam's Government as a great Mahomedan Power, for in the middle ages, when the art and sciences were almost lost in Europe, they still flourished at Bagdad and Cordova, and to the Saracens and Moors we owe the preservation of much medical lore, which would otherwise have been lost. Especially did they direct their attention to the great practical point of the treatment of disease and the use of remedies, and in my own studies on the action of medicines, I have had occasion to consult the works of Aincenna. Nor has the Nizam in the appointment of this Commission followed the tradition of the Mussulmans only in the nature of the subject selected, for in the liberality with which he has carried out the scheme, he has rivalled the generosity of Haroun-al-Raschid at Bagdad, and Abdool Rahmad at Cordova. I may perhaps be permitted to say that, although I have worked in laboratories in London, Edinburgh, Leipzig, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Paris, and although no words can express my obligations to the directors of these laboratories for all the benefits I received at their hands, yet in none of them have I found the same facilities for work as at Hyderabad. For here we have all the apparatus required; whenever anything is asked for, it is at once supplied; dogs and monkeys on which to test the action of chloroform, are provided in abundance, and of the willingness and ability of our assistants it would be impossible to speak in too high terms. By an improved method of recording our experiments, we shall be able to render the records as readily available for examination and criticism by scientific men at the Antipodes as they are here, and a hundred years hence as they are now. As experiments are self-recording, they are also free from any possibility of the result being modified by a bias in the minds of the Commission, and whatever men may say to our conclusions, it is impossible for them to challenge our facts. It may be hard in the space of a few weeks to settle a question that has remained without a certain answer for more than 40 years; but nevertheless we hope that we shall be able to produce an array of facts such as shall carry conviction to the minds of all unprejudiced persons and which we trust will be of such practical utility in helping to prevent suffering and preserve life as to justify the great liberality of the Nizam's Government and lead other Governments to follow the noble example so generously set by that of the Nizam. Again, before sitting down, would I return to you, our host and to ladies and gentlemen my most hearty thanks.—(Cheers.)

When Dr. Lauder Brunton resumed his seat and the applause had subsided, Dr. Lawrie, whose name was specially coupled with the toast of the guests, rose and spoke as follows:—

On behalf of my colleagues, Drs. Bomford and Hehir, the other members of the Chloroform Commission and myself, I thank you most sincerely and heartily for the manner in which you have proposed and responded to the toast with which our names have been coupled. For my own part, I will merely say that I take no credit for the subject of the administration of chloroform, as I have simply given it and taught my students to give it in the way I was taught when I was myself a student, by Mr. Syme, the great Professor of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh. Dr. Brunton has not told you any of the secrets of the work of the Chloroform Commission, and I agree with the wisdom he has shown in not, for the present, doing so; but I may be permitted to correct one or two erroneous impressions which appear to prevail as to the method in which that work is being carried out. I cannot quite be sure whether people who think we are quarrelling imagine that I, Dr. Brunton, and Dr. Bomford are fighting a sort of triangular duel; or whether they fancy that Dr. Brunton and I are engaged in a squabble in which one of us expects to get the best of it, and drive the other to the wall. A few nights ago we were dining with a distinguished city noble. When we arrived, he took me aside and asked me, "Which is the doctor from London?" I pointed out my much-respected friend Dr. Lauder Brunton, and he then said, "Tell me what has won." I said "Won what?" and he said, "Why, the fight you are having with him about chloroform, of course." I can assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that neither of the ideas I have mentioned is correct and that our work has been and will be carried on with perfect harmony, and with only one object in view, which is, to arrive at the truth. It could not be otherwise: for speaking in the name of myself and my colleagues, Dr. Bomford and Dr. Hehir, I may say that nothing has ever given us greater pleasure than to be associated in the enquiry on which we are at present engaged, with a man of such eminence, such ability and such a singularly conciliatory disposition as Dr. Lauder Brunton. Ladies and Gentlemen, we owe Dr. Brunton's visit to India and the pleasure we all feel in it, to the Government of His Highness the Nizam, which, to take a higher view of the matter, I honestly believe will be instrumental in placing the hitherto thorny subject of chloroform as anæsthesia on a safe and unassailable footing. The cheers that greeted Dr. Lawrie as well on rising as on resuming his seat, were a fit testimony and expression of his great popularity. Of this great and valuable addition to medical science, if it is eventually established, he is himself practically the inventor, and his will all be the honour and gain.

THE EXCISE REVENUE AND THE MINIMUM GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

The Rev. Thomas Evans, in a letter to "Abkari," gives the following account of the working of the minimum guarantee system:—

First and foremost there is an existing contract, say for 1886-87. One remarkable feature of that contract is that it provides for a minimum number of gallons, on which the contractor has to pay the Government duty, whether he sells that number of gallons or no.

The contractor must take his chance as *to that*, but by way of compensation the Government says to him, "You can sell as many *more* gallons as you can manage to dispose of," but the minimum number of gallons is a limit fixed by Government for commercial purposes, *beneath which*, if the consumption falls, the contractor is the individual at whose expense the Government derives that revenue.

The Government, nevertheless, has an eye to business in not allowing any liquor to be manufactured by the contractor at the Government stills without a *quid pro quo*, independent of the privilege of monopoly of production given to the contractor or by his contract generally, for which, as I have observed, a rigid minimum is fixed irrespective of the natural play of demand and supply.

That *quid pro quo* consists of—

(*a*) Still-head duty on *each gallon of liquor manufactured*.

(*b*) Distillery fee for each distillery.

(*c*) Vending license when the liquor leaves the distillery for sale.

These three items in the N. W. Provinces of India come to nearly two rupees a gallon on the liquor, and in Bengal generally it is over that sum. Beside the above taxes, the distiller has to pay for material and labour of manufacture, which, taken together, come to nearly another rupee per gallon.

These taxes are kept *uniform* as a rule, for a series of years, no advantage being taken of increased consumption to enhance the rate of tax per gallon, and the selling price to the customer being about Rs. 4 or more per gallon, the contractor makes a very good profit—viz., about 33⅓ per cent.—and has every incentive to exert himself to the utmost to extend his operations and widen the area of consumption as much as possible without any extra cost to himself, or any enhancement in the price of the article as sold to the general public.

The profit of promoting this drink trade is so handsome in India that when the contracts are about to be let by Government, there is naturally brisk competition—not with respect to the *enhanced rate the Government are to receive* for the above duties *per gallon*, but with reference to the *minimum number of gallons* the enterprising contractor, stimulated by his own hope of gain, can give the Government a guarantee he can sell.

It follows, therefore, as naturally that when a contract is about to be let, if the old contractor has taken a contract to produce and sell a hundred thousand gallons *as a minimum*, and his rival says, "I am willing to guarantee the sale of a hundred and fifty thousand gallons," he will stand the best chance of getting the contract. In other words, there is direct competition to produce the *largest number of gallons* of liquor to be sold, and not with reference to the *minimum of profit to the contractor* at which he will maintain his trade in competition with other industries.

Government and the contractor are *both interested equally* in the *quantity* to be produced and sold—not as might be the case if the Government, finding the trade a very profitable one to the contractor, said to him, "Now you can afford to pay a higher fee for the privilege of distilling, because there are other persons willing to pay so much more for the *production per gallon*." In other words, the Government does not put up the margin of profit to competition, but the aggregate *consumption* in the *gallons to be sold* and absorbed by the population.

I need hardly apply the logic of the above facts. If there were any element existing in the present system by which the natural laws of demand and supply could be relied upon to restrict in process of time the widespread and ever-increasing demoralization of the people, as the result of the operation of these elements, the Government of India would not be troubled by excise reformers to alter the existing system.

It is because no such safeguard exists that those interested in the future welfare of the Indian people have to seem so importunate in their reiterated demands upon the Government not to ally itself by pecuniary interest in the direct promotion of the *increased consumption of liquor*. No clearer demonstration could be needed of the self-evident fact that the increased revenue is derrived from *increased consumption*, and whilst things continue as they are, *can be derived in no other way*.

The figures show an increased consumption of gallonage, wherever such gallonage is ascertainable. The system shows that the Government charge no increased rate for the privilege of producing the liquor; how, then, can any other result follow than that profit *shall be in direct ratio to increase of consumption* both for Government, the licensor, and the contractor, the licensee, and that *increase of consumption* must proceed *pari passu* with the stimulus thus given at once and equally to the public revenue and the private speculator?

A NEW ATLANTIC PORT.

On Thursday, Oct. 17, says *Vanity Fair*, a great experiment was made, which may well lead to great results. The City of Rome landed passengers from New York at a new port, so that they were sent up to London by a Great Western train from Milford Haven, in place of by the London and North-western line from Liverpool. This is an occurrence of more than passing interest. It means, as we take it, great risk to Liverpool that she may lose her commercial supremacy as our chief western port.

The experiment was to be made upon the *vilia corpora* of Mr. P. T. Barnum's show people, who formed part of the cargo of the City of Rome. But there were hitches—as there always are in first attempts, else experiments would be useless. The City of Rome was expected to come alongside the quay—and indeed this has been set forth as one of the great advantages to be derived from the use of the new port. But for some as yet unexplained reason, she did nothing of the kind. At half-past five o'clock in the afternoon she anchored in Dale Road, inside Milford Haven, but several miles from the dock. This, of course, necessitated the use of the tender—which the late Tom Hood would have called a hardship—and most of the passengers would otherwise have chosen the new route to London. At it was, only some thirty did so, and the special train did not get away until something like half-past ten o'clock. Then two powerful engines pulled the company to Paddington, and the day of Milford Haven, as we believe, had dawned.

Of course, if Milford Haven is never made better use of than it was on that occasion, Liverpool would not have much to fear. But it is inconceivable that this should prove to be the case. The idea, which seems to be pretty general, that this great experiment is due to the happy thought of some imaginative genius, is a baseless idea. Milford has never before been ready for it. A million of money has only just now been spent upon the works, and this experiment is the natural sequence of the completed docks—docks which are fit for anything, and which should suffice to bring Milford quite to the front rank of our great ports. Those who have seen what has been done here have cause to wonder that no serious attempt has before been made to utilise this magnificent, almost land-locked, harbour. But there have been difficulties in the way, and the struggle for the construction has been long and severe. Now that Milford has reached its present position, the competition will begin. Liverpool shows no sign of fear as yet; but neither have other ports shown fear when their trade has been threatened, until fear has been forced upon them. Milford has docks which will admit of big ships coming alongside, so that their passengers may step directly into the London train; and Milford is a port which is independent of tide. How can the Mersey, with its troublesome bar and its necessitated transhipment of passengers and baggage, compare with Milford here? Moreover, Milford is nearer to New York than Liverpool is; and though it is farther from London, an extra hour or so in a railway train is better, in point of time at any rate, than the thirteen hours' steaming through a crowded channel, which must be done by Liverpool passengers. Milford has certain commercial advantages, too, though it is true that as a cargo port Liverpool will be able to hold its own; for Liverpool is near Manchester, and Manchester is the bourne to which America sends her cotton. It is for passenger traffic that Milford should, and, of course, will, lay itself out. That the big liners will call here for passengers and for coaling, passing on to Liverpool for cargo purposes, is what Liverpool has to fear—and, as we think, to expect. And the benefit to Atlantic passengers will be that in future they will get to London before, by the old route, they could leave Liverpool.

RECORDS OF MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The South London Auxiliary branch of the Lay Workers' Union, attached to the Church Missionary Society, have devised and carried out an interesting loan exhibition of relics and curiosities bearing upon the work of English missionaries in more or less barbarous regions of the earth. The exhibition is to be seen at the Brixton Hall, in Acre-lane, Brixton, which has been transformed into something like a great bazaar. Upon the stalls are displayed savage idols, national costumes, models of human habitations of more or less primitive character, and metal and wooden weapons of almost every conceivable shape. A number of iron collars and wooden fetters, which are also to be seen here, serve to remind one of the continued existence of the institution of slavery in its most ferocious and debasing form even in the present day. Of the two instruments of torture mentioned, the wooden fetter is probably the more uncomfortable. It is a heavy stake at least six feet long, with a forked end, in which the head of the victim is secured by an iron rod. To run or even to walk with so unwieldy an object round the throat is an impossibility. A glance at the exhibits gives one a good notion of the vast extent of the African Continent, as well as of the diversity of races existing there. It is easy to see that some of these races are far ahead of others in a knowledge of the mechanical arts. The weapons from many parts of Western Africa, for instance, are of a very rude kind, while those from the region round about Zanzibar, particularly such articles as copper spears, are fashioned with a dexterity which the workmen of Birmingham would not easily surpass. But one stall attracted far more attention than any of those upon which these weapons and curiosities of native workmanship were exhibited. We refer to that on which were to be seen some personal relics of the martyred Bishop Hannington. Few will have forgotten how Bishop Hannington's death on his way through the Masai country to Uganda sent a thrill of sympathy through the hearts, not only of his fellow-countrymen, but of all who can admire a life of self-sacrifice and indomitable courage. The relics have been lent by the widow of the Bishop. There are his compass, a little copper kettle in which he was accustomed to make his tea during his long and weary journey through those terrible African wastes, a flag with the inscription "Ichabod," which was brought by the messenger with the tidings of his untimely end, and last and most important of all, the famous diary in which he recounted his sufferings from day to day during the time of suspense when he was the captive of the tributary chief of Usoga. The diary, which is carefully enclosed within a glass frame, is a little volume such as could almost be put in the waistcoat pocket. Each page is closely filled in ink in the Bishop's own neat hand-writing. As placed in the frame, the book is opened at the entry for October 21st, the day of his arrest, where he gives an account of the indignities to which he had been subjected. "More than once," are his words, "I was violently brought in contact with banana trees, some trying in their haste to force me one way, others the other, and the exertion and struggling directly after dinner gave me an agonising pain in the stomach. In spite of all, feeling I was being dragged away to be murdered at a distance, I sang, "Safe in the arms of Jesus" and "My God, I am Thine," and they laughed at the agony of my situation. My clothes tore to pieces, so that I was exposed, wet through with being dragged along the ground, strained in every limb, and for a whole hour, expecting instant death, hurried along, dragged, pushed at about five miles an hour, until we came to a hut, into the court of which I was forced. Now I am to be murdered." But even such a death as he thus anticipated would have been a more merciful end than to linger as he did for more than a week longer in confinement under conditions almost too painful to read of, until fever possibly, or, as some think, the arrows of the natives, put an end to his existence. It is impossible to look without emotion at the very words in which this brave man left on record in so firm and clear a handwriting, the story of the long days of agony he endured, and of the spirit by which he was animated to the last. The exhibition was formally declared open by the Bishop of Rochester.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VACCINATION.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the subject of vaccination has just issued a "first report." The Commission was appointed at the end of May, and has held only six sittings, the first of them on the 26th of June. In these sittings it examined four witnesses, and the so-called first report consists of their evidence prefaced by an account of the manner in which the inquiry is to be carried on, and of the heads into which it is to be divided. These are (1) the historical and statistical case in favour of vaccination; (2) the arrangements made for vaccination, under the existing law and the mode in which the law is administered; (3) the case against vaccination, and especially against its continuing to be made compulsory; (4) the reply to these objections; (5) any substitutes that can be suggested in place of vaccination for the purpose of preventing the spread of small-pox; (6) any improvements that can be suggested in the present law or its administration for the purpose of removing objections to vaccination or making it more effective. The whole inquiry is expected to occupy about two years; and the evidence now published is that of only a few of the witnesses who will be examined under the first head. These are Sir John Simon, Dr. William Ogle, Dr. Thorne Thorne, and Dr. Rauch, the medical officer of the Illinois State Board of Health.

The evidence of Sir John Simon and of Dr. Ogle is mainly historical and contains an account of the history of vaccination and of the laws by which it has been controlled. Dr. Thorne Thorne gives a very complete view of what may be called the official case in favour of vaccination; and his evidence is especially remarkable for the manner in which it deals with a common contention of anti-vaccinators, to the effect that the diminution in the small-pox mortality during the last 38 years had been one of the results of general sanitary improvement. He shows that the diminished mortality from small-pox has been most marke[illegible] among children under the age of five years, [illegible] period of life in which the mortality was previo[illegible] the largest, and during which it has now practi[illegible] ceased. In measles, scarlet-fever, and whoo[illegible] cough, on the contrary, during the same peri[illegible] time, the general mortality has been diminish[illegible] sanitary improvements, but the mortality [illegible] children under five years of age bears the same [illegible] to the total mortality as before: while in [illegible] there was never any infantile mortality at a[illegible] Thorne Thorne also gives, in a striking and inst[illegible] manner, the facts as to the immunity from sm[illegible] of the vaccinated and revaccinated nurses in sm[illegible] hospitals; and shows that nurses of the same [illegible] have enjoyed no similar immunity from the c[illegible]gion of typhus when they have been brought o[illegible]ly into contact with it. Dr. Rauch gives an amu[illegible] account of the "short way" with anti-vaccinat[illegible] which is practised in the State of Illinois; where the only opposition to the procedure is said to proceed from a few Englishmen and is described as being as constantly overridden in the most peremptory manner. English immigrants, who objected to be vaccinated in the railway cars upon their journey, were informed that the matter was quite optional, but that unless vaccinated they would not be permitted to enter the territories of the State, and they quickly surrendered their objections. Another illustration of American methods was furnished by the small town of Cable. The people had small-pox there and were completely panic-stricken. Dr. Rauch found th[illegible] nothing could be done but by vaccinating and [illegible] vaccinating everybody in the place. He issued [illegible] order to that effect, and it was enforced in an in[illegible]rect way. Those who were vaccinated and revacc[illegible]ated were permitted to leave their houses, [illegible] those who would not be vaccinated or revaccin[illegible] were compelled to remain within their houses, c[illegible]pulsion being exercised under the police jurisdiction [illegible] the State. Dr. Rauch states that he has pursued [illegible] course in a number of instances, always with [illegible] result of immediately stopping the epidemic. Af[illegible] the great fire in Chicago there was an outbreak [illegible] small-pox among the numerous persons who we[illegible] deprived of their homes and living in barracks; and these persons were not permitted to draw rations from the relief administration until they were all vaccinated, with the result that from 110,000 to 120,000 persons were vaccinated in this way. In one of the barracks an Englishman said that he would kill any man who vaccinated his children. "I vaccinated his children," says Dr. Rauch; "fortunately he was not about." Four weeks afterwards the man called at the health office to apologize. A good deal of this evidence is extremely comic when viewed from the standpoint of America as a "land of liberty," and all of it will repay perusal.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN order to connect the French trigonometrical survey with that of Spain and North Africa, the difference of longitude between Paris and Madrid has recently been determined with great accuracy, and found to be 24min. 6sec., with a probable error in the result of 0·01sec., more or less. A former determination in 1863, with less perfect apparatus, made the difference 24min. 6·08sec.

According to Mr. Harold P. Brown no fewer than 87 persons have been killed by electricity in America since the beginning of the present year. These deaths have all resulted from the "high tension" currents used in electric lighting; and there has been, besides, a number of severe shocks which did not terminate fatally. One of the most interesting of these occurred to Mr. L. S. Day, an electrician, who, in tightening a wire at the binding screw of an arc lamp received a current of nine or ten ampères at a tension of 2,200 volts through his body from one hand to the other. Luckily he dropped to the floor, and so broke the circuit of the current. On raising his head to see if he was clear of the wires, he became insensible for two and a half hours, but was resuscitated by bleeding at the arm and the application of gentle currents of graduated strength. The fingers of one hand, where he had touched the bare wire, were seared to the bone, and, strange to say, the top of his tongue, though not in the direct line of the current from arm to arm, was covered with blisters.

The greatest care and the best means of insulation are necessary in dealing with these destructive currents in electric lighting. But even then we fear there will be room for accidents. Electricity is so subtle and searching in its nature that the slightest flaw in the insulator allows it to escape. Unlike gas, which can at least be smelt, electricity appeals to none of the senses except touch, and as its action is instantaneous, the sense of touch is no warning, so that a person's first knowledge of its presence is the shock itself, which may destroy him. Momentary forgetfulness, or a slight mishap, may cause a workman to come in contact with the wires. For these reasons electricity stands in a unique position, and since we have a choice of using low or high tension currents, that is to say, harmless or dangerous currents, both common sense and humanity recommend us to choose the former.

Herr Ebers, a German experimenter, has found that the human eye is more sensitive to green rays of light than to red rays, and to red more than to blue rays. Since the red rays are those of longest wave-length, and the blue those of shortest wave-length, it follows that the eye is most susceptible to the rays of medium length. This fact may explain why it is that some people in passing by a hedge or paling through which the sun is shining, sometimes see a succession of green and red flashes in the eyes. The green rays of the sunlight which pierce the openings in the fence may stimulate the optic nerve first, while the red rays are perceived a moment later.

Again it may account for the beautiful phenomenon of the "green ray" (*rayon vert*) on which M. Jules Verne has built one of his charming tales. The green ray is a flash of emerald light which appears to proceed from the glowing disc of the sun just as its upper limb vanishes below the sea. It is only seen in certain states of the weather, and the Red Sea is a good place to watch for it. Some have supposed it due to a reaction of the optic nerve, on the withdrawal of the sunbeams, but since it can be seen just before the sun rises from the sea, or even from behind a mountain, it is more likely to be a consequence of the greater sensitiveness of the eye to the green light of the solar spectrum.

A curious watch has been brought out in France. The dial is transparent, but there are no works behind it, and the hands appear to move by magic. The secret lies in concealing the works at the edge of the case and communicating the motion to the hands by means of a glass disc, which acts as a toothed wheel. This disc revolves between the front and back of the dial, which are both of glass, and hence its motion is unperceived.

The company which proposes to build a rival to the Eiffel Tower in London, has offered a prize of 500 guineas for the best design, and one of 250 guneas for the second best. The competition is open to all comers, and the designs with estimates must be sent in by the end of February next. The height proposed is 1,200ft., which is certainly more than the Eiffel; but as the Americans intend to build one 1,492ft. high, to commemorate the discovery of the continent by Columbus in the year 1492, the Londoners will find themselves outstripped unless they rise to 1,500ft.

A trial of the Zalinski and the Graydon dynamite guns with real shells, not dummy ones as in America, is to be made next year at Portsmouth. In view of this a 15-inch torpedo projector, 30ft. long, is about to be constructed at Birmingham, under the Graydon patents. During the recent trials at Philadelphia the Zalinski guns were found to be suitable for coast defence, but not as yet for service on board war vessels. It is claimed that this objection does not apply to the Graydon arm, and the forthcoming experiments will test the matter. The Prime Minister, himself an electrician and a chemist, has consented to preside at the first annual dinner of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Sir William Tomson, the elected president for the year, is also expected to be present.

Drs. Kukenthall and Walter, who spent the past summer cruising about Spitzbergen, have reported the discovery of a new arctic current, flowing from north to south through the Olga Straight. So far as observed, the surface temperature in July and August was 1½ deg. centigrade, but below the surface the temperature sank rapidly the further down the thermometer was lowered. This current is believed to account for the quantities of driftwood found on the shores of Tromsce.

e idea of the magnetic telegraph, that is to the correspondence of two persons at a great ce by the help of a magnet, is to be found in s, and is certainly three hundred years old. he phonograph was believed to be a compara- new notion. Mary Somerville, indeed, pre- that before the end of the present century we probably possess a means of recording and re- cing speech. But the like conception turns out far older than that. In the middle of the teenth century, M. Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac, l-known French writer of his day and a fore- er of Jules Verne, published a fabulous account of it to the moon, which was twice translated into lish. Lovell's translation was licensed in 1686, printed "next door to the Swan Tavern, near ride-lane, in Fleet-street," in 1687. It is entitled "The Comical History of the States and Empire of the Worlds of the Moon and the Sun," and contains an account of two mechanical books left in a city of the moon by a visitor from the sun. One of these was called "The States and Empire of the Sun, with an addition of the History of the Spark," the other was a work on philosophy, "composed by one of the greatest Wits of the Sun."

In opening one of these books or boxes, the narrator states that he found "somewhat of metal almost like to our clocks, full of I know not what little springs and imperceptible engines. It was a book indeed, but a strange and wonderful book, that had neither leaves nor letters. In fine, it was a book made wholly for the ears and not the eyes, so that when anybody as a mind to read it, he winds up that machine with great many little springs, then he turns the hand to e chapter which he desires to hear, and straight as m the mouth of a man, or a musical instrument, oceed all the distinct and different sounds which e Lunar grandees make use of for expressing their oughts instead of language. I no longer wondered at the young men of that country were more know- g at sixteen or eighteen years old than the grey- ards of our climate, for knowing how to read as soon s speak they are never without lectures."

A suggestion of the electric light, or at least of luminous paint, is also contained in the same work; where one of the characters appears with two bowls of fire "so sparkling that all wondered he burnt not his fingers." These globes were filled with rays of the sun, purified of their heat, which would have offended the eyes.

The philosopher of the sun who composed one of the speaking books above mentioned is thus described:—"He proves in it (the book) that all things are true, and shows the way of uniting physically the truths of every contradiction; as for example that white is black, and black white; that one may be and may not be at the same time; that there may be a mountain without a valley; that nothing is something, and that all things that are are not; but observe that he proves all these unheard-of paradoxes without any captious or sophistical argument." Such "wits" are not confined to the sun.

"Rittaikikagaken" is the title of a new treatise on solid geometry, by Professor Kikuchi, of Tokio, Japan. It cannot be easy to invent native terms for all the cience of the West.

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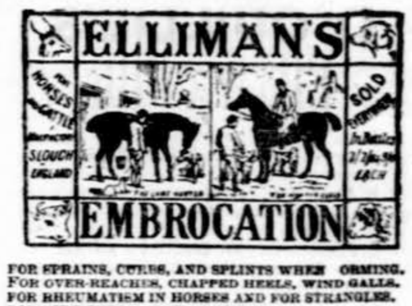

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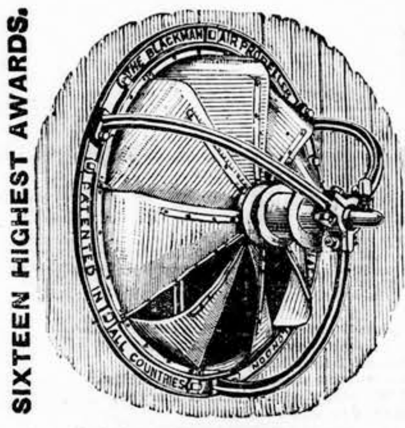

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WILKINSON'S
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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SAD BUT TRUE.
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

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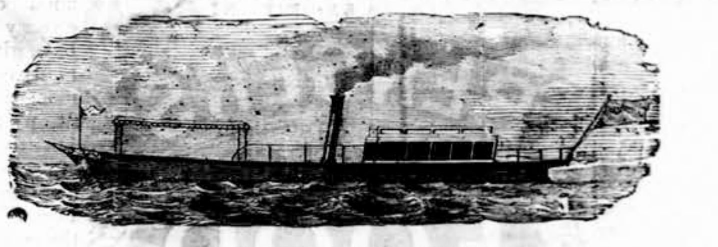

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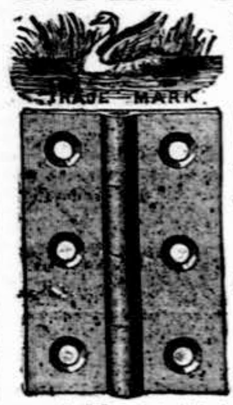

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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND REST[illegible]
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all imp[illegible]
It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, E[illegible] and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and perm[illegible] cure.

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Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1886.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 18[illegible]

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excell[illegible] Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples wh[illegible] covered my face are fast disappearing. For a lo[illegible] time I put up with the discomfort of these pimpl[illegible] thinking that nothing would do any good. At las[illegible] was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I ha[illegible] taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It ca[illegible] not be too highly recommended, and I am mo[illegible] grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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